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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Chair of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee

In my capacity as Chair of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, I have the honour to transmit to the Fifth Committee the report of the Working Group, dated 28 February 2014.

(*Signed*) David **Donoghue**
Chair
2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment

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I. Introduction

1. In his report submitted to the General Assembly in 1994 pursuant to resolution 47/218 B, the Secretary-General indicated that the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment provided to peacekeeping missions had become overly cumbersome, both to the United Nations and to equipment-contributing countries. The Secretary-General suggested that established procedures for compensation to Member States for military contingent personnel could be used as a model (A/48/945 and Corr.1, paras. 82 and 83).

2. In its resolution 49/233 A, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the project, in accordance with the proposed timetable set out in the annex to the resolution, with a view to setting comprehensive standards for each category of equipment and establishing rates of reimbursement. The Secretary-General was to invite Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, to participate in the process and to submit proposals for establishing new rates of reimbursement to the Assembly for approval. The basic principles of the contingent-owned equipment system were simplicity, accountability and financial and management control.

3. The Secretariat undertook to identify, as part of phase I of the project, items of contingent-owned equipment for classification as either major or minor equipment by the Phase II Working Group. Under phase II of the project, a working group consisting of technical experts from troop-contributing countries met from 27 March to 7 April 1995 to identify standards for major and minor equipment and consumables for which reimbursement would be authorized. The Working Group reached agreement that a force-leasing concept based on a wet or dry lease arrangement should be adopted for mission budgeting, expenditure control and cost-reimbursement purposes. It extended its review to consider a monthly dollar reimbursement rate linked to troop strength to cover self-sustainment costs and agreed that such costs were exclusive of the reimbursement rates approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/258.

4. As recommended by the Phase II Working Group, an ad hoc working group, hosted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and consisting of technical and financial experts from seven troop-contributing countries, met Secretariat representatives in May 1995 to develop rates that could be considered by the Phase III Working Group.

5. Under phase III of the project, a working group of financial and technical experts met from 10 to 20 July 1995 (see A/C.5/49/70) to consider the recommendations adopted by the Phase II Working Group, in order to review the rates of reimbursement proposed by the ad hoc working group and to make recommendations for comprehensive standards for which reimbursement would be authorized.

6. The results of the work of the Phase III Working Group were confirmed by an ad hoc working group, which met from 31 July to 4 August 1995. The Group compared the cost of the proposed system with the cost of the current one by using data on 12 contingents from nine countries participating in peacekeeping operations during 1993 and 1994.

7. In his report dated 8 December 1995 (A/50/807), the Secretary-General recommended approval of most of the recommendations of the Phase II and Phase III Working Groups and, in respect of other items, made alternative recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly.

8. The General Assembly, in its resolution 50/222, approved the report on the reform of the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment and decided to review the operation of the revised procedures at its fifty-second session. It requested the Secretary-General to submit for its consideration a report on the first full year of implementation of the revised procedures. In his report contained in document A/53/465, the Secretary-General indicated that the Secretariat believed that the first full year of implementing the revised procedures had, to a large extent, accomplished the goals of simplifying the reimbursement process and providing the Organization with an essential planning and budgetary tool.

9. In its resolution 51/218 E, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the Phase IV Working Group.

10. In its report contained in document A/C.5/52/39, the Phase IV Working Group reviewed the rates published in the phase III report and recommended that reimbursement of loss or damage of major equipment resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment had to meet a threshold of $250,000 (based on generic fair market value) and that loss or damage of major equipment resulting from transportation arranged by the Secretariat had to be more than 10 per cent of the generic fair market value of the equipment.

11. By its resolution 54/19 A, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Phase IV Working Group (contained in A/C.5/52/39) and those of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/53/944 and Corr.1), with four exceptions, and requested the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary to ensure the full participation of delegations in the work of the Phase V Working Group.

12. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly in its decision 53/480, the Secretary-General convened the Phase V Working Group from 24 to 28 January 2000. Pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/233 A, the mandate of the Phase V Working Group was to conduct a review of the phase II and phase III standards. The Secretary-General proposed that a methodology should be developed to ensure consistent application in future reviews.

13. In its report contained in document A/C.5/54/49, the Phase V Working Group proposed a methodology for the periodic revision of the rates in the categories of major equipment, self-sustainment and special cases, recommended improvements with regard to some performance standards and reimbursement procedures and, with the exception of amendments set out in paragraph 86 (a) to (l) of the report, adopted the proposals of the Secretary-General on medical support services.

14. By its resolution 54/19 B, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Phase V Working Group and decided to convene a post-phase V working group in January and February 2001. The Group would determine an appropriate average index to be applied to the existing rates of major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services. To that end, the Assembly requested Member States to provide data pertaining to major equipment

and self-sustainment, including the cost of painting and repainting of major equipment, by 31 October 2000 at the latest, in order for the Secretariat to report to the Assembly in November 2000 on the adequacy, or otherwise, of the data. In a note dated 29 November 2000 (A/55/650), the Secretary-General reported that the Secretariat had received data from 30 Member States and was of the opinion that they were sufficient for the post-Phase V Working Group to conduct a further analysis.

15. By its resolution 55/229, the General Assembly, after reviewing the note by the Secretary-General (A/55/650), requested the post-Phase V Working Group to consider the current methodology underlying the calculations of standard rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries, including ways to produce timely and more representative data.

16. The post-Phase V Working Group met from 15 to 26 January 2001 and performed the first triennial reimbursement rate review, based on national cost data from Member States from 1996 to 1999, in accordance with annex I to document A/C.5/54/49. Given variations in the index data received from Member States, calculations were done using a standard deviation as the statistical tool to make it possible to compare averages. The statistical tool led to an increase of 7.426848 per cent, measured on the budgetary impact, in the reimbursement rates of major equipment and self-sustainment. The Working Group also updated the standards of major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services, as well as provisions on liability for damage to major equipment used by one country and owned by another. In addition, it recommended standard rates for painting and repainting of major equipment and a new self-sustainment rate for the provision of combined level II and level III medical support services. During its deliberations, the post-Phase V Working Group could not reach consensus on a methodology for review of troop-cost reimbursement and recommended that the General Assembly should consider all aspects of the methodologies presented in the two proposals in the Working Group's report.

17. By its resolution 55/274, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group as contained in its report (A/C.5/55/39), requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly for its approval at its resumed fifty-sixth session a methodology for reimbursement for troop costs, covering troops and formed police units, and a questionnaire to be submitted to troop-contributing countries, and decided to increase, on an interim and ad hoc basis, the standard rate of reimbursement for troop costs to troop-contributing countries by 2 per cent effective 1 July 2001, and to further increase the rate by an additional 2 per cent as from 1 January 2002. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2004 an open-ended working group of experts to hold a triennial review of reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment.

18. By its resolutions 57/314 and 57/321, the General Assembly requested the Working Group to consider the proposed methodology for reimbursement of troop costs contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/57/774) and requested the Secretariat to submit a comprehensive report.

19. In its report contained in document A/C.5/58/37 and Corr.1, the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment summarized its discussions and key recommendations. The Working Group did not reach consensus on the following major issues: a triennial review of the reimbursement rates for major equipment and

self-sustainment; the modular concept of medical services; and a proposed methodology on reimbursement rates for troop costs. Where consensus was not reached in the Working Group, the views of various groups of Member States were issued as annexes to the report.

20. The 2004 Working Group reached consensus on a definition of when a commercial pattern vehicle could be reimbursed as a military pattern vehicle and recommended a checklist of 10 factors to decide whether a commercial pattern support vehicle should be paid as a military pattern equivalent. It also recommended that a threshold value should be established for "special case" (the generic fair market value of an item or set of items should be higher than $500 and the life expectancy of an item or set of items should be greater than one year) and that the threshold value should be reviewed by the next Working Group.

21. The 2004 Working Group also recommended that a number of new standard categories and subcategories (explosive ordnance disposal, demining equipment and riot control equipment) should be transferred from "special case" to the list of major equipment in chapter 8 of the Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (COE Manual). In addition, the Working Group recommended that verification reports should be provided by field missions to United Nations Headquarters on a quarterly basis instead of monthly.

22. By its resolution 59/298, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General that the next Working Group would meet in 2008 to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment system, in accordance with the formats established by the Phase V Working Group. The Assembly expressed regret that the 2004 Working Group had been unable to reach consensus on a review of the rates of reimbursement for major equipment and self-sustainment, or on the components for inclusion in the troop-cost reimbursement methodology. It reiterated its request that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a comprehensive report on the troop-cost reimbursement methodology, addressing all elements.

23. In his report contained in document A/60/725, the Secretary-General presented an evaluation of the methodology for the review of rates of reimbursement (troop costs) to troop-contributing countries and, in an addendum (A/60/725/Add.1), supplementary information for the survey on rates of reimbursement by troop-contributing countries.

24. The 2008 Working Group met from 4 to 22 February 2008 and summarized its discussions and key recommendations in a report contained in document A/C.5/62/26. The Working Group carried out a comprehensive review of the reimbursement rates for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services on the basis of the statistical model established by the Phase V Working Group. The Working Group recommended revised rates for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services. The overall impact of all the changes in reimbursement rates and the addition of new services resulted in an increase of approximately 2.7 per cent for reimbursement relating to contingent-owned equipment in the United Nations peacekeeping budget. The impact related to major equipment categories was approximately 1.9 per cent and the corresponding impact related to self-sustainment was approximately 3.8 per cent, while the impact related to medical major equipment was approximately 3.3 per cent and the corresponding

impact related to medical self-sustainment was 1.8 per cent. The Working Group also recommended that future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or selected by troop and police contributors.

25. The 2008 Working Group recommended an increase in the overstock of major equipment from 10 to 20 per cent, which would reduce the maintenance burden on contingents and serve as a reserve for items needing replacement. The Working Group also recommended that a list of approved special case equipment should be transferred from "special case" to the list of major equipment in chapter 8 of the COE Manual. It also recommended an increase in the threshold value of special cases from $500 to $1,000 and an estimated useful life of more than one year.

26. The 2008 Working Group recommended an additional calculation factor to take into account the potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants. The Group also recommended a table for calculating that factor.

27. The 2008 Working Group also recommended that the recreational leave allowance should be 15 days. Taking into account that the issue fell under the umbrella of troop costs, however, the Working Group further recommended that the Fifth Committee should review the number of days for which the recreational leave allowance should be paid to contingents and formed police units.

28. The 2008 Working Group recommended the addition of a new self-sustainment subcategory, Internet access, with a monthly per person interim rate of $2.76, and established a guide to the standard required for providing Internet access, including a list of equipment. The Working Group also recommended standards and interim reimbursement rates for two new self-sustainment subcategories, basic firefighting, and fire detection and alarm capability, at $0.16 and $0.13 per person per month respectively.

29. The 2008 Working Group recommended reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries when they deployed semi-rigid or rigid structures for level II and/or level III medical facilities under major equipment as containerized or hard-wall medical facilities respectively. The Working Group also recommended that the aero-medical evacuation module and the forward surgery module content lists should be included in the COE Manual. The Working Group also recommended revised standards for basic first aid and high-risk areas (epidemiological).

30. During its deliberations, the 2008 Working Group could not reach consensus on the following issues: model for classification of armoured personnel carriers in United Nations peacekeeping operations; additional resources for deployment of contingents at short notice; provision of medical services for non-United Nations personnel; and reimbursement for medical services provided to contingent personnel before and after deployment to peacekeeping operations.

31. By its resolution 62/252, the General Assembly took note of the report of the 2008 Working Group and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/62/851), with two exceptions. First, the Assembly invited the Working Group to reconsider at its next meeting its recommendation that the overstock of major equipment be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. Second, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an update to his report contained in document A/62/774 and

Corr.1, including the arrangements for recreational allowance, for its consideration at the second part of its resumed sixty-third session.

32. The 2011 Working Group met from 17 to 28 January 2011 and summarized its key discussions and recommendations in its report contained in document A/C.5/65/16.

33. The 2011 Working Group conducted a comprehensive review of reimbursement rates for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services on the basis of the statistical model established by the Phase V Working Group. It recommended a net average increase of 1.3 per cent for major equipment reimbursement rates, including medical equipment, and 2.1 per cent for self-sustainment reimbursement rates, including medical categories. The overall impact of all the changes in reimbursement rates was an increase of approximately 1.7 per cent of the major equipment portion and of approximately 1.8 per cent of the self-sustainment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget based on draft and signed memorandums of understanding as at 1 March 2011.

34. The 2011 Working Group recommended that special case reimbursement rates should be reviewed by each Working Group. The revision of those rates should be linked to the average revision of major equipment rates recommended by the Working Group. The 2011 Working Group reiterated that, when a generic rate already existed for major equipment, no special case should be created for similar items.

35. On the reclassification of major equipment deployed in field missions, the 2011 Working Group recommended that the contingent-owned equipment verification team in the field should forward any observations to the Secretariat. It noted that the team had no prerogative to change the classification of major equipment agreed upon by the Secretariat and the troop- and police-contributing countries in the memorandum of understanding; the countries concerned and the Secretariat should, in the event of issues, undertake any dispute resolution through bilateral negotiations.

36. The 2011 Working Group recommended the addition of a portable X-ray machine and an ultrasound machine to the major equipment list of level II hospitals. It also recommended that CT scanners should be treated as special case equipment instead of optional equipment in level III hospitals. Furthermore, it recommended the addition of orthopaedic, gynaecology and internal medicine modules to level II hospitals as additional capability modules, when required.

37. The 2011 Working Group recommended the incorporation of letter-of-assist procedures into the COE Manual, providing a definition of a letter of assist and describing its usage and general terms and conditions. It also recommended that the United Nations should be responsible for the reimbursement, under a letter of assist, of the cost of ammunition expended during training exercises and the provision of suitable firing ranges for helicopters. It further recommended that excessive costs incurred by troop- and police-contributing countries for materials and minor equipment that were not part of the memorandum of understanding should be incorporated into the letter of assist to ensure fair reimbursement.

38. The 2011 Working Group recommended definitions of a police armoured protected vehicle and of a police crowd control vehicle and the generic fair market

values and standard dry/wet lease reimbursement rates, including painting and repainting, for those two types of vehicle.

39. The 2011 Working Group recommended guidelines on the provision of accommodation for aviation unit aircrew and reimbursement of extra and reasonable costs for troop- and police-contributing countries incurred when a relocation of a base camp was required.

40. The 2011 Working Group recommended an amendment to the COE Manual to split laundry and cleaning into two distinct categories using two different interim rates, to be reviewed in three years using the newly collected data. It also recommended that different mission factors should be calculated and applied to different geographic areas within a mission area and that the regions and mission factors should be determined by a technical survey team and reviewed periodically. In addition, it recommended that, following a natural disaster in a mission area, mission factors should be re-evaluated, within the existing ceiling of mission factors, in accordance with the prevailing conditions.

41. The 2011 Working Group recommended a revision to the high-frequency radio set requirement for air contingents, recommended the inclusion in the COE Manual of a guidance document on minor engineering tasks under self-sustainment and recommended that the requirement for explosive ordnance disposal self-sustainment should be reviewed 18 months after the deployment of forces.

42. The 2011 Working Group recommended that all newly deployed commercial pattern vehicles brought to new and existing missions should be equipped with standard seat belts. It also recommended that troop- and police-contributing countries should be encouraged to install standard seat belts for already deployed and unequipped commercial pattern vehicles at their own cost.

43. The 2011 Working Group could not reach consensus on proposals to rotate contingent-owned equipment every three to five years at the expense of the United Nations, to introduce a definition of armed and unarmed armoured personnel carriers and to review the threshold of $250,000 for loss or damage of major equipment under hostile action or forced abandonment.

44. By its resolution 65/292, the General Assembly took note of the report of the 2011 Working Group. It endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/65/830) and requested the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation.

45. The 2014 Working Group was presented with 37 issue papers by various Member States and 10 issue papers by the Secretariat. During its meetings from 20 to 31 January 2014, the Group addressed the issues, which were grouped into three areas (major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services), each dealt with by a subworking group.

46. The Bureau of the 2014 Working Group was of the opinion that every effort should be made to encourage Member States to submit issue papers in a timely manner, noting that a number of papers had been withdrawn mainly as a result of very late submission. Member States were encouraged to review and submit their comments on issue papers and national data in a timely manner, as requested by the Secretariat. The Bureau remained concerned throughout the process that unnecessary challenges were created by pushing the very sensitive and important

issue papers on review of reimbursement rates to the last days of the session. While a number of Member States expressed the opinion that it was the most important subject for them, others said that they needed the overall cost of the entire Working Group package of agreements before discussing those issue papers. That created a situation of uncertainty as to the entire outcome of the Working Group until the last possible moment, however. The late agreement reached had the knock-on effect of delaying the submission of the final report. The Bureau was also of the opinion that the 2017 Working Group should be encouraged to pay greater attention to national cost data in arriving at its conclusions on the reimbursement rate.

47. The expertise of many of the delegations was noted and appreciated by the Bureau. Without knowledgeable delegates from Member States, the deliberations of the Working Group would be extremely difficult. It was especially important to have delegates with the necessary expertise willing to act as Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the subworking groups. In that regard, the Bureau noted the excellent qualifications of the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the subworking groups in 2014 and encouraged Member States to nominate delegates with the required background and expertise for future working groups.

48. The present report provides a summary of the discussions and key recommendations of the 2014 Working Group. The information contained in the annexes constitutes essential data based upon which the recommendations should be implemented.

49. The recommendations contained in the present report, including the annexes, must be read in conjunction with the recommendations contained in the Phase II, III, IV, V, post Phase V Working Group, 2004 Working Group, 2008 Working Group and 2011 Working Group reports. In some cases, the recommendations in the present report supplement and/or supersede those contained in the previous reports.

II. Summary of discussions in the plenary

A. Summary of discussions in the first plenary

50. An opening statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support. She honoured the brave men and women who had made the ultimate sacrifice in the service of peace, saying that it was in their memory that the Working Group must intensify its campaign to improve the working conditions, security and welfare of peacekeepers. She emphasized that the system for reimbursing troop-contributing countries for their equipment and personnel must be equitable and predictable and that those who provided troops and those who paid the costs must view the system as transparent and cost-effective. Underlining the new challenges and complex operating environments that the past year had brought to peacekeeping operations, she pointed out that the 2014 Working Group represented a timely opportunity to consider those challenges and the updates needed to both the inclusions in the contingent-owned equipment framework and the manner in which equipment was managed. She also noted the convergence of opportunities in 2014 to institute improvements in the United Nations system for deploying and providing compensation for capabilities provided by Member States. Recalling that its decisions had a direct impact on the lives of peacekeepers, she wished the Working

Group success and said that she looked forward to implementing the results of its endeavours.

51. Bangladesh, South Africa, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan and India made opening statements.

52. Bangladesh stated that it had been committed to peacekeeping since 1988 and had since deployed to 54 missions with a force of 111,000, a task that had not been easy. South Africa said that troop-contributing countries were experiencing a strenuous process to ensure successful peacekeeping operations. Indonesia said that it stood ready to contribute to the continuing process of improving United Nations peacekeeping, stressed the importance of properly equipping peacekeepers while ensuring appropriate reimbursement under the contingent-owned equipment system and emphasized that there was a need to uphold the principles of accountability and transparency in efforts to achieve consensus in the 2014 Working Group. The Philippines indicated that its troops were currently serving in eight peacekeeping missions and remained on the ground despite the threats that they faced. Pakistan stated that its commitment to peacekeeping remained firmly intact, as it had since first deploying in July 1960. India assured the Working Group of its full cooperation in the deliberations, given its status as one of the largest troop contributors.

B. Further discussions in the plenary

53. The Military Adviser for Peacekeeping Operations delivered a briefing in which he noted that the United Nations did not have its own army or its own police and relied on the contributions of Member States. He highlighted new challenges faced by peacekeepers, while underlining that the nature of peacekeeping itself had changed, with new requirements for multidimensional missions with complex mandates requiring robust operations. United Nations peacekeeping operations were deployed to very demanding environments that were inhospitable, remote and dangerous, where conflicts were multifaceted and dispersed. While there had been advances in military equipment, the standard of technology for United Nations mandate implementation continued to lag behind. Modern technology could provide opportunities to enhance capacity in the future.

54. The Chair opened discussions on the issue papers that were not part of any of the subworking groups, including those whose withdrawal had been suggested. Delegations presented their issue papers, clearly stating that the Working Group should consider the proposals. Uruguay withdrew a number of issue papers.

55. Issue papers regarding items covered under letters of assist, troop reimbursement, daily allowances and death and disability owing to heart disease in mission areas sparked lengthy debates. Many delegations agreed with the proposal to request the Secretariat to provide a briefing to the plenary on the continuing process of implementing the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/289 to consider rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries and other related issues. There was a clear difference of opinion among Member States as to whether the Working Group was the appropriate forum to discuss those issues.

56. A number of Member States were of the view that issues relating to troop reimbursement did not fall within the purview of the Working Group and suggested

that they should be taken up by the Fifth Committee. Furthermore, Member States were encouraged by the Chair to focus on issues regarding major equipment and self-sustainment in order to improve peacekeeping missions.

57. Other Member States were of the view that personnel and equipment were not independent of each other and that the Working Group was the appropriate forum to discuss the concerns of troop- and police-contributing countries regarding troop reimbursement, in particular because a link between personnel and equipment had already been established by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/261.

58. The Chair concluded that there was no consensus on the issues relating to troop costs and requested the Secretariat to give a briefing on the implementation of the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group.

59. The Acting Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division provided a briefing on the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group and the progress made by the Secretariat to implement them. The Group, which consisted of five experts appointed by the Secretary-General, five representatives of major troop- and police-contributing countries, five representatives of major financial contributors and representatives of the regional groups, had been established to address problems with the previous cost survey, which had suffered from issues such as low response, incomplete data, relevance and complexity. He then summarized the recommendations of the Group, namely the new survey process based on a representative sample of 10 troop-contributing countries, the risk and enabling capabilities premiums, the new typical troop rotation period of 12 months and the deductions to personnel reimbursements on account of absent or non-functional contingent-owned major equipment. With regard to the premiums for risk and key enablers, he said that the Secretary-General would determine the eligibility and level of risk premiums on a mission-by-mission basis. He also indicated, in response to requests for clarification from a number of Member States, that the issues relating to daily allowances and death and disability owing to heart disease in mission areas were not part of the survey.

60. A group of Member States remained of the view that the Working Group was not the appropriate forum to discuss those issue papers and added that the Senior Advisory Group had recommended that the General Assembly should consider revising the daily allowance.

61. Another group of Member States were of the view that the Working Group was indeed the appropriate forum to discuss the issue because some Member States had indicated that neither the Senior Advisory Group nor the General Assembly had considered the issues.

62. Although many troop- and police-contributing countries expressed support for both proposals as presented and considered those issues to be of core concern, the Chair concluded that the plenary could not reach consensus and that both issues should be referred to the appropriate committee of the United Nations.

63. At a subsequent plenary meeting, Bangladesh recalled that the proposal regarding a sea allowance for naval personnel in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon remained pending and urged the Chair to allow discussion in plenary to determine the appropriate forum for discussion. A number of Member States voiced support for that request, stating that it must be recorded that the request had been

made and that it had been agreed that it should be referred to the appropriate committee.

64. Other Member States said that the issue fell under personnel reimbursements and should be discussed by the Fifth Committee. The Chair concluded that the Working Group could not reach consensus on the issue.

65. A number of Member States objected to the consideration of issues relating to reimbursement for unscheduled aircraft maintenance, expenses incurred by troop-contributing countries in aircraft rotation and/or replacement and the reimbursement rate for maritime vessels, suggesting that those issues were subject to letters of assist negotiated bilaterally between Member States and the Secretariat. Consequently, the Working Group concluded that the following issues fell under letters of assist:

(a) Proposal by Bangladesh on reimbursement for unscheduled aircraft maintenance;

(b) Proposal by Bangladesh on reimbursement for expenses incurred by troop-contributing countries in aircraft rotation and/or replacement;

(c) Proposal by Bangladesh to increase the reimbursement rate for maritime vessels.

66. The Chair concluded that there was no consensus among Member States to consider the following 10 issue papers:

(a) Proposal by Bangladesh on a sea allowance for naval personnel in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

(b) Proposal by Bangladesh to increase the recreational allowance;

(c) Proposal by Bangladesh on payment for death and disability owing to heart disease in mission areas;

(d) Proposal by Morocco on reimbursement for troop costs;

(e) Proposal by Pakistan on revision of reimbursement for troop costs;

(f) Proposal by Pakistan on revision of the daily allowance;

(g) Proposal by the United Republic of Tanzania to review the existing daily subsistence allowance paid to contingent members;

(h) Proposal by Bangladesh on reimbursement for unscheduled aircraft maintenance;

(i) Proposal by Bangladesh on reimbursement for expenses incurred by troop-contributing countries in aircraft rotation and/or replacement;

(j) Proposal by Bangladesh to increase the reimbursement rate for maritime vessels.

67. On the status of the recommendation by the 2011 Working Group to create a website enabling troop- and police-contributing countries to gain access to claims and memorandums of understanding, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that Member States had recommended the creation of a website with an ability to identify likely reimbursements under various deployment scenarios to assist with the preparation of memorandums of understanding and deployment planning. In

addition, the website should give troop- and police-contributing countries access to reports that would provide the status and details of their claims and memorandums of understanding within a secure and controlled environment.

68. The website had been created and was ready, but had not yet been cleared by the Office of Information and Communications Technology as a fully secure web platform. Access to the website would be available in February 2014, once all security concerns had been resolved. Furthermore, the website would provide an option to use spreadsheets to create different types of memorandum of understanding, including dry lease, wet lease and maintenance lease. It would also allow users to create a self-sustainment memorandum of understanding and to view the status of a claim. With regard to access to the website, each permanent mission to the United Nations would be provided with a secure account linked to its respective country data only.

69. A number of troop- and police-contributing countries commended the Secretariat on its efforts to create the website, saying that it would be an extremely helpful tool for all stakeholders once fully accessible.

70. India suggested that access should be extended to the capitals of troop- and police-contributing countries and those in the field to enable them to monitor the status of claims. Pakistan suggested that all claims, including those pertaining to death and disability and fees for services, should be included to make the website more comprehensive. The representative of the Secretariat clarified that the security credentials of the website would be an arrangement between the permanent missions of troop- and police-contributing countries and the Secretariat.

III. Programme of work of the Working Group

A. Election of the Bureau

71. David Donoghue (Ireland) was elected Chair of the 2014 Working Group by consensus. Following a request for nominations, Brigadier General Saleem Ahmad Khan (Bangladesh) and Colonel Vincent Nyakarundi (Rwanda) were elected Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, respectively. Secretariat services were provided by the Department of Field Support.

B. Election of Chairs of the subworking groups

72. After the election of the Bureau, and based on proposals from Member States, the following were elected Chair and Vice-Chair of the three subworking groups without objection:

Major equipment

Major Kjetil Andreas Andersen (Norway)

Lieutenant Colonel Wilbert Ibuge (United Republic of Tanzania)

Self-sustainment

Captain Alejandro Néstor Olivieri (Argentina)

Colonel Aphaxard Kiugu (Kenya)

Medical support services

Brigadier General Noel Ndhlovu (South Africa)

Senior Colonel Rui Li (China)

73. The Chair said that the United Nations could not perform its flagship activity without the support of troop- and police-contributing countries. He called upon the Working Group to show cooperation and expressed his appreciation to all delegations who had presented issue papers to help to shape the deliberations. He strongly encouraged the Working Group to concentrate on issues relating to contingent-owned equipment, self-sustainment and medical support in order to improve the COE Manual.

C. Adoption of the agenda

74. The 2014 Working Group adopted the provisional agenda for the three subworking groups for its session (20 to 31 January 2014):

Major equipment

Self-sustainment

Medical support services

D. Issue papers withdrawn during the deliberations

75. The following issue papers were withdrawn during the deliberations:

(a) Proposal by Uganda on communication equipment;

(b) Proposal by Uruguay on reimbursement for specialized tools and equipment for crash rescue and firefighting units;

(c) Proposal by Uruguay to consider specialized night vision-search and rescue capability for helicopters;

(d) Proposal by Brazil to add a table of costs for vaccines and ammunition to the COE Manual;

(e) Proposal by Uruguay on repetition of the results of the last self-sustainment verification report in case of internal redeployment;

(f) Proposal by Uruguay on the provision of spare parts, oil and lubricants for United Nations helicopters;

(g) Proposal by Uruguay on reimbursement of flight hours;

(h) Proposal by Uruguay on specialized aviation units.

E. Issue papers and focal points

1. Major equipment

76. The subworking group considered the following issues relating primarily to major equipment and decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating those issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of reimbursement rates for major equipment with national cost data (Norway, South Africa and Brazil);

(b) Review of the list of special cases and reimbursement rates for major equipment (Norway);

(c) Proposal on rotation of dysfunctional and older contingent-owned equipment after six to seven years at the expense of the United Nations (Bangladesh, Pakistan, South Africa and Sri Lanka);

(d) Proposal on administrative changes to the COE Manual regarding special case equipment (Norway and Argentina);

(e) Proposal on administrative changes to chapter 9 of the COE Manual (Norway and Argentina);

(f) Proposal on administrative changes to the COE Manual regarding the maintenance rate for medical modules (Norway and Argentina);

(g) Proposal to introduce specialized equipment for canine units (Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania);

(h) Proposal to amend the list of personnel equipment regarding police kit in the COE Manual (Norway);

(i) Proposal on police crowd control vehicles and water cannon vehicles (Norway);

(j) Proposal to amend the category of riot control equipment for military/infantry units (Argentina);

(k) Proposal on mission factors (United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Uruguay).

2. Self-sustainment

77. The subworking group considered the following issues relating primarily to self-sustainment and decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating those issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of reimbursement rates for self-sustainment with national cost data (Norway, United Republic of Tanzania and South Africa);

(b) Proposal to provide accommodation to troops within six months by the United Nations (India, Jordan and South Africa);

(c) Proposal that minor engineering tasks on United Nations-owned equipment be the responsibility of the Organization (India and Bangladesh);

(d) Proposal to clarify the COE Manual on the payment of actual costs for initial provisioning consumables and investigations terminology (United States of America and Canada);

(e) Proposal on environmental compliance and waste management (Pakistan, Brazil, China and Uganda).

3. Medical support

78. The subworking group considered the following issues relating primarily to medical support services and decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating those issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of reimbursement rates for medical support services with national cost data;

(b) Proposal on a gynaecology basic module (Argentina);

(c) Proposals on the following four issues:

(i) Composition of first aid kits (South Africa);

(ii) Forward medical teams (Germany);

(iii) Definition of the term "fully equipped ambulance" (Finland);

(iv) Staffing for level II hospitals (United States);

(d) Proposal to amend the COE Manual regarding individual basic first aid kits for troops (China);

(e) Proposal to reimburse fees for services rendered by troop-contributing countries (India).

IV. Review of reimbursement rates

79. A number of Member States expressed the opinion that the most vital task for the Working Group was to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates and reach consensus thereon. Others, however, stressed that there was a need to consider the rates in the broader context of the financial implications arising from the decisions of the Working Group and of the overall impact on the United Nations peacekeeping budget.

80. The subworking group on major equipment discussed several possible methods to adjust the reimbursement rates, focusing on the following approaches:

(a) Considering an adjustment in line with inflation;

(b) Considering a method similar to that used by the 2008 and 2011 Working Groups, which excluded national data above or below a threshold established by Member States;

(c) Considering a revised method that would include all national cost data provided, assigning to extreme data points the respective highest and lowest values of the threshold established by Member States;

(d) Considering adjustments in reimbursement rates only for those categories of equipment for which the change between the data submitted and the rates in the COE Manual was statistically significant.

81. The subworking group on major equipment agreed to adopt a method similar to that used by the 2008 and 2011 Working Groups. It did not, however, reach consensus on any adjustment to the reimbursement rates.

82. The sub-working group on self-sustainment decided to adopt the same method used by the 2011 Working Group. That methodology was not, however, used in the final determination of the adjustment to the reimbursement rates. A number of Member States were not in a position to take a decision until the financial implications of all the issue papers in all the sub-working groups had been determined, although others were of the opinion that the sub-working group should operate autonomously. There was prolonged discussion on that point, with no consensus reached.

83. The sub-working group on medical support services discussed the following two options with regard to a comprehensive review of the reimbursement rates of medical support services with national cost data:

(a) Conducting a comprehensive review of medical national cost data;

(b) Adopting rates and changes determined by the self-sustainment and major equipment sub-working groups.

84. The sub-working group medical support services agreed that it would not further review the reimbursement rates of medical support services and equipment and would instead adopt the rates and changes calculated by the major equipment and self-sustainment sub-working groups.

85. The Working Group agreed in plenary to an adjustment (increase or decrease) to the reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment (major equipment and self-sustainment). The overall impact of the adjustment on the 2013/14 United Nations peacekeeping contingent-owned equipment budget was calculated at 0.75 per cent, leading to an increase of $6.195 million ($3.54 million for major equipment and $2.65 million for self-sustainment).

Recommendations

86. The 2014 Working Group recommended:

(a) That the revised rates in chapter 8, annex A, for major equipment (see annexes 1.1, 1.2 and 4.1 to the present report) should apply; those rates should be reflected in all medical annexes in chapter 3 of the COE Manual;

(b) That the revised rates in chapter 8, annex B, for self-sustainment (see annexes 2 and 4.2 to the present report) should apply;

(c) That future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or selected by troop- and police-contributing countries and consolidated by the Secretariat.

V. Recommendations with regard to submitted issues

A. Major equipment

1. List of special case equipment and recommended additional standard reimbursement rates for major equipment

87. The Working Group examined the data submitted for special case equipment to determine whether the types of equipment previously designated as such should

instead be included as major equipment in the COE Manual. It recommended a generic fair market value and a standard reimbursement rate. The special case equipment approved since the 2011 Working Group met is listed in annex 3 to the present report.

Recommendations

88. The 2014 Working Group recommended:

(a) That the value alone should not determine whether items of equipment are treated as special cases, and the Secretariat and troop- and police contributing countries should follow the COE Manual when a new special case is proposed. In some instances, an equivalent item of major equipment already exists in chapter 8 of the COE Manual;

(b) That the Secretariat should, before the meeting of the 2017 Working Group, provide a list of special case items that should be included as additional major equipment.

2. Rotation of dysfunctional and older contingent-owned equipment at United Nations expense

89. The extended deployment of equipment in mission areas with challenging environmental conditions and enhanced intensity of operations may necessitate the rotation of equipment in order to maintain the operational readiness of units in the mission area. Considering this, some categories of major equipment may be rotated at United Nations expense following prolonged continuous deployment. A number of Member States raised concerns regarding duplication with the 2 per cent transportation premium currently included in the maintenance rate and with the additional reimbursement provided through mission factors. A number also noted that much of the equipment deployed to peacekeeping missions was not new, even though the contingent-owned equipment system assumed that it was. The sub-working group ultimately decided to maintain the 2 per cent transportation premium, given that rotation at United Nations expense as recommended was not automatic and did not change the responsibilities of troop- and police-contributing countries as outlined in chapter 4 of the COE Manual.

Recommendations

90. The 2014 Working Group recommended:

(a) That chapter 4 of the COE Manual should be amended to insert the following paragraphs:

> 23 bis. Certain categories of major equipment under prolonged deployment to peacekeeping missions which are non-operable, or for which continued maintenance is not economical in the mission area, can be considered for rotation at United Nations expense at the discretion of a mission COE/MOU Management Review Board (CMMRB) in consultation with the applicable contingent commander, on the basis of operational requirements within the mission. These categories are as follows: armoured personnel carriers (tracked), armoured personnel carriers (wheeled), engineering vehicles and support vehicles (military pattern).

23 ter. To be eligible for consideration, equipment must have been continuously deployed in peacekeeping operations for at least seven years or 50 per cent of its estimated useful life, whichever comes earlier. Equipment to be rotated at United Nations expense shall be treated by the United Nations as if it were contingent-owned equipment being repatriated at the end of the contingent's deployment to a mission area. Replacement equipment shall be treated as equipment being deployed under the contingent's initial deployment to a mission area.

(b) That the Secretariat should, before the 2017 Working Group meets, report on the implementation of the modalities outlined above — including on challenges experienced; statistics on the amount of equipment rotated by type, mission and year; and actual costs incurred — and provide recommendations for improving the modalities, in order to facilitate review by the Working Group of their application to categories of equipment currently eligible for rotation and consideration of the inclusion of additional categories eligible for rotation at United Nations expense. The total additional appropriation across all missions for the associated expenses for each year should not exceed $12.5 million.

3. Administrative changes to the COE Manual regarding special case equipment

91. Special aircrew clothing and equipment are mentioned in chapter 5, paragraph 4, and in chapter 9, annex A, appendix, as special case equipment. This is the only specific special case equipment that is mentioned in chapter 5 or chapter 9. All other special case items, including special aircrew clothing and equipment, are mentioned in chapter 8, annex A.

Recommendations

92. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended by:

(a) Deleting chapter 5, paragraph 4;

(b) Deleting the section on special aircrew clothing and equipment in chapter 9, annex A, appendix;

(c) Updating chapter 8, annex A, with the below list of specialized equipment for aviation aircrew, in line with the recommendation of the 2011 Working Group (A/C.5/65/16, paras. 133 and 134):

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*
Aircrew kit (only for crew members)						
Coverall (aircrew) (set of 2)	290	5	–	4.86	4.86	0.1
Flying gloves	22	2	–	0.92	0.92	0.1
Aircrew bag	44	3	–	1.23	1.23	0.1
Flying jacket	145	4	–	3.03	3.03	0.1
Shoes, flying	40	2	–	1.67	1.67	0.1
Earplugs	2				–	0.1

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*
Sunglasses (air crew)	38	3	–	1.06	1.06	0.1
Flying helmet	1 100	6	25	15.37	40.37	0.1
Total	**1 681**		**25**	**28.13**	**53.13**	**0.1**

4. Administrative changes to chapter 9 of the COE Manual

93. The performance standards and definitions for major equipment and self-sustainment are presented identically in two places in the COE Manual. The performance standards for major equipment are listed in chapter 3, annex A, while those for self-sustainment are listed in chapter 3, annex B, and the definitions are listed in chapter 2, annex A. They are then repeated in chapter 9 as annexes D, E and F to the model memorandum of understanding. Such double presentation makes the COE Manual unnecessarily large and requires more editorial work whenever it is updated.

Recommendations

94. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended by:

(a) Deleting the text in chapter 9, annex D, after the title and inserting a new paragraph 1 to read:

> The principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements, as described in chapter 3, annex A, are applicable to this chapter and should be included as annex D to the memorandum of understanding to be signed with troop and police contributors.

(b) Deleting the text in chapter 9, annex E, after the title and inserting a new paragraph 1 to read:

> The principles of verification and performance standards for minor equipment and consumables provided under self-sustainment, as described in chapter 3, annex B, are applicable to this chapter and should be included as annex E to the memorandum of understanding to be signed with troop and police contributors.

(c) Deleting the text in chapter 9, annex F, after the title, and inserting a new paragraph 1 to read:

> The definitions given in chapter 2, annex A, are applicable to this chapter and should be included as annex F to the memorandum of understanding to be signed with troop and police contributors.

5. Administrative changes to the COE Manual regarding the maintenance rate for medical modules

95. When the COE Manual was created, it was decided that the maintenance rate for medical equipment in level I, II and III facilities would be calculated at 0.5 per cent of the generic fair market value.

96. The two most recent Working Groups created additional medical modules, where the maintenance rate is calculated in the same way as level I, II and III facilities. This was done in chapter 8, annex A, but the relevant footnote in annex A was not updated in accordance with the recommendations contained in document A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1.

Recommendations

97. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended by rewording footnote e in chapter 8, annex A, to read as follows: "The maintenance rate for all medical modules is calculated at 0.5 per cent of the GFMV."

6. Introduction of specialized equipment for canine units

98. The Secretariat submitted an issue paper on the increasing demand for canine units, including adequately trained and specially equipped security and law enforcement personnel who might be deployed within a formed police unit or as part of military contingents. The sub-working group could not reach agreement on the proposal submitted by the Secretariat for standardized major equipment generic rates for canine units.

Recommendations

99. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended by:

(a) Introducing in chapter 3 the following definition of a canine unit:

A canine unit is a security unit comprising a dog and a dog handler with unique skills and capabilities in support of peacekeeping operations. Operations may require the use of more than one canine unit.

(b) Introducing in chapter 8, annex A, the category "Canine Unit, all types — special case".

7. Amendment to the list of personnel equipment regarding police kit in the COE Manual

100. The Secretariat submitted a proposal for certain types of equipment currently listed in the COE Manual as part of the standard police kit to instead be reimbursed as major equipment, suggesting that that would allow for equitable treatment between military contingents — for which riot control gear was reimbursed as major equipment — and formed police units. A number of Member States, however, pointed out that riot control gear was standard equipment for formed police units, given that the primary role of such units was public order management. As such, the equipment should continue to be treated as standard kit rather than major equipment. There was no consensus on the issue among Member States.

8. Proposal on police crowd control vehicles and water cannon vehicles

(a) Police crowd control vehicles

101. The Secretariat submitted a proposal to define the specifications of a police crowd control vehicle, given that the operational use of such vehicles differed from other vehicles currently being used by formed police units to transport cargo and/or police officers for administrative purposes. It was indicated that many police-contributing countries had procured and intended to deploy modified cargo trucks or personnel carriers instead, which did not always meet many of the operational requirements considered necessary for a police crowd control vehicle. The Secretariat indicated that the absence of clear specifications in the current COE Manual on that specific type of vehicle had generated numerous requests for clarification from police-contributing countries.

Recommendations

102. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended by including in chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 37 (b), the following additional specifications for a police crowd control vehicle:

> A police crowd control vehicle should allow all responding personnel to travel in the same vehicle platform, for easy communication and delivery of orders, operational planning, preparation of equipment and disembarkation as a unit or team, among other things. For security and operational reasons, there must be more than one entry/exit for the personnel travelling on the platform.
>
> The vehicle's entry/exit openings shall be large enough to facilitate the embarking/disembarking of the security personnel in full riot control gear.
>
> Communications between the team leader, the driver and the crowd control operators/team members must be assured at all times by direct verbal or voice commands, rather than over the radio or the telephone.
>
> The vehicle must have the capability to deliver teargas munitions in a 360° arc of fire.
>
> All glazing, openings, front headlights, rear tail lights, emergency bar(s), light(s), public address system and siren(s) must be protected by steel meshing.
>
> The vehicle must be equipped also with the following basic tools for police public order operations:
>
> (a) Two (2) portable fire extinguishers (fire types ABC) of medium capacity;
>
> (b) One (1) fire blanket;
>
> (c) One (1) bolt-cutter;
>
> (d) One (1) Halligan bar and door ram (for door breaching);
>
> (e) One (1) iron hook and chain or rope (for barricade removal and dragging or pulling).

(b) Water cannon vehicles

103. The Secretariat submitted a proposal to include water cannon trucks as a new category of police vehicle in the COE Manual, indicating that, although that vehicle was not currently listed, peacekeeping operations had set forth that capacity in the force requirements for formed police units, meaning that that type of vehicle had been extensively deployed and used by such units in peacekeeping operations. Given that that particular type of vehicle was not currently listed as major equipment in the COE Manual, the reimbursement rate applicable was usually based on an estimate of a water truck of similar characteristics, which, however, did not reflect the actual generic fair market value of those specialized vehicles.

Recommendations

104. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended by:

(a) Including in chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 37, a new subparagraph (c) containing the following definition of a water cannon truck:

> A water cannon truck is a self-propelled water tanker with a minimum capacity of 2,500 litres that is equipped with a high-pressure water, jet pulse system cannon or cannons.
>
> These vehicles may be armoured or soft-skinned (depending on the mission's force requirements) in order to provide adequate protection for the entire operating crew.
>
> All glazing, openings, front headlights, rear tail lights, emergency bar(s), light(s), public address system and siren(s) must be protected by steel meshing.
>
> The truck can be upgraded for additional payload, such as scanners, video or image recording, front plough, foam or chemical dye marking, tear gas or smoke disperser and projectors or launchers.
>
> Water cannon trucks are normally used by security forces for public order management operations.

(b) Including the water cannon truck in chapter 8, annex A, and the appendix thereto as a specialized public order management vehicle.

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, from 2,500 litres and up to 5,000 litres	120 000	20	1 148	510.0	1 658.0	0.1
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres	170 000	20	1 163	722.5	1 885.5	0.1
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, over 10,000 litres	190 000	20	1 206	807.5	2 013.5	0.1
Truck, water cannon, armoured	Special case					

Category of equipment	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*Painting*	*Repainting*
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, from 2,500 litres and up to 5,000 litres	336	1 195	1 443
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres	336	1 195	1 443
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, over 10,000 litres	336	1 195	1 443
Truck, water cannon, armoured	Special case		

9. Amendment of the category of riot control equipment for military/infantry units

105. Chapter 8, annex A, of the COE Manual details the specifications and categories of riot control equipment for military units that are likely to engage in riot control tasks. The three categories are personnel equipment, platoon equipment and company equipment. The duplication of the equipment under the platoon and company sets often creates confusion at various levels. While the classification of personnel equipment details the basic/defensive crowd control equipment such as shields, batons, helmets and gas masks, the platoon and company equipment classifications specify additional crowd control equipment. However, 80 per cent of the equipment specified in the platoon set and the company set overlap, namely teargas launchers, loudspeakers, searchlights and signal pistols. Such duplication should be avoided in order to offer better articulation of the specifications of the aforementioned equipment.

Recommendations

106. The 2014 Working Group recommended that chapter 8, annex A, of the COE Manual should be amended by:

(a) Creating a new category of equipment entitled "other riot equipment";

(b) Moving to the "other riot equipment" category the following items from the "company equipment" category: public address system (set); searchlights and generators; and automatic (TG) grenade launcher (set of 3);

(c) Deleting the category "company equipment", including all items therein.

10. Proposal on mission factors

107. The current methodology for calculating and applying mission factors is detailed in chapter 7 of the COE Manual. The methodology does not, however, consider either a jungle mission factor or a scope of tasks assigned element, even though some missions operate in jungle conditions and other units are mandated to carry out special tasks whose scope is different from the rest of the units in the same mission area, thereby subjecting equipment to higher usage and leading to unusual wear and tear.

Recommendations

108. The 2014 Working Group recommended the following amendments to the COE Manual:

(a) With regard to the extreme environmental conditions factor:

(i) The "swampy conditions" terrain profile in chapter 7, annex A, should be renamed "swampy, jungle and comparable conditions" and paragraph 6 (c) should be amended to read as follows:

> **Swampy, jungle and comparable conditions**: If the terrain is characterized as densely covered by swamps, jungle or terrain of comparable difficulty, and the area will have to be negotiated by patrols and resupply traffic, allocate 4 points and divide by points allocated for the percentage of area of responsibility under such conditions as below. If not applicable, put zero.

(ii) Paragraph 26 of chapter 2 should be amended to read as follows:

> The regions and mission factors may be determined by the Technical Survey Team and should be reviewed during the different phases of the mission. The factors are subject to change depending on changes to the mission mandate and the prevailing conditions in the mission area, subject to the modalities contained in chapter 7. The United Nations or troop/police contributors can request a review of the mission factors whenever the conditions in the mission have changed sufficiently to warrant a review.

(iii) Paragraph 2 of chapter 7 should be amended to read as follows:

> The regions and mission factors may be determined by the Technical Survey Team and should be reviewed during the different phases of the mission. The factors are subject to change depending on changes to the mission mandate and the prevailing conditions in the mission area, and should be reviewed at least once every three years. Whenever a review is conducted, due consideration should be given to the suitability of assigning different mission factors for specific geographic areas within a mission or consolidating geographic areas for which different mission factors were previously assigned. The United Nations or troop/police contributors can request a review of the mission factors whenever the conditions in the mission have changed sufficiently to warrant a review.

(b) With regard to the amendment of the intensity of operations factor:

(i) The decision sheet for the intensity of operations factor should be amended to incorporate an element representing the scope of the tasks assigned within the geographic area;

(ii) The Secretariat is requested to develop modalities for amending the intensity of operations factor to reflect the scope of tasks assigned element and propose amendments to the current calculation of reimbursement rates for equipment in order to incorporate usage to compensate for the increased wear and tear on equipment associated with units undertaking greater responsibilities and to report thereon before the 2017 Working Group meets.

B. Self-sustainment

1. Provision of accommodation to troops by the United Nations within six months

109. The discussion focused on the inability of the United Nations to provide hard-wall accommodation to contingents after six months in tents. It was clarified that, pursuant to chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 36, of the COE Manual, it was the responsibility of the United Nations to provide permanent, semi-rigid or rigid accommodation to contingents after six months in tents. Furthermore, hard-wall accommodation was part of the definition of rigid structures, according to chapter 3, annex A, paragraph 26, of the COE Manual. It was proposed that the United Nations should be requested to take urgent measures as a priority to provide appropriate accommodation to troops, given that the environmental conditions in some missions were so bad that tents used by troops for the first six months were becoming worn out before permanent, semi-rigid or rigid accommodation was being provided. That had a serious effect on the morale and welfare of the troops and, in some cases, an impact on overall contingent operational capabilities and effectiveness. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were cited as two of the missions adversely affected. Some troops in those missions were still to be provided with permanent, semi-rigid or rigid accommodation.

110. The representative of the Secretariat outlined some of the reasons why the United Nations in some cases did not provide hard-wall accommodation after six months, including frequent relocations of troops in some peacekeeping missions and terrain and climatic conditions that could seriously affect the ability of the United Nations to move accommodation units to sites and build contingent camps. The representative also explained that the provision of permanent, semi-rigid or rigid accommodation by the Organization might not always be in line with the operational requirements for contingent mobility in some peacekeeping missions.

111. A group of Member States considered that an additional 10 per cent annual penalty on top of receiving the combined tentage and accommodation self-sustainment rate should be paid when permanent, semi-rigid or rigid accommodation was not provided after one year of deployment, noting, however, that additional reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries would be no substitute for the Organization providing such accommodation to troops. Another group of Member States considered that an additional 10 per cent penalty would be unlikely to adequately resolve the problem and result in the United Nations providing such accommodation in a more timely fashion. All Member States agreed that the current situation was unacceptable and that the United Nations should be requested to take urgent measures as a matter of priority to provide appropriate accommodation to contingents. The 2014 Working Group reached consensus that the Organization's inability to provide permanent, semi-rigid or rigid accommodation to troop- and police-contributing countries within six months of deployment was a major concern.

Recommendations

112. The 2014 Working Group recommended:

(a) That the Secretariat should undertake a comprehensive review to identify where and why the accommodation requirement was not being met, and the measures taken by the Secretariat to meet the requirement;

(b) That the review should be completed by 30 June 2014, be mission specific, be provided to Member States and be formally presented by the Secretariat to Member States on a quarterly basis to develop actions to rectify the accommodation shortcomings. The actions should encompass immediate short-term measures to improve troop accommodation while developing longer-term solutions;

(c) That, in parallel, the Director of the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership should be requested to review the systemic issue and make recommendations to improve the welfare of the affected troops;

(d) That the Secretariat should formally report each quarter in the meetings of troop- and police-contributing countries on the progress in achieving its accommodation obligation. Should no progress be achieved, the matter must be escalated to the next appropriate forum.

2. Clarification of minor engineering tasks under self-sustainment

113. It was noted that United Nations-owned equipment provided to contingents, such as ablution units and Corimec accommodation shelters, was sometimes not repaired by engineering sections in peacekeeping missions because it was considered that such repairs were covered under the minor engineering self-sustainment category, for which troop- and police-contributing countries were normally responsible. The representative of the Secretariat explained that the issue had been raised by the 2011 Working Group and that the arrangements relating to the repair of United Nations equipment had been covered in the COE Manual since 2011. In the ensuing discussion, most Member States expressed satisfaction with the current arrangements. Some, however, insisted that the wording in the COE Manual should be more explicit with regard to that issue. Following further discussion, the self-sustainment sub-working group agreed to that approach and reached consensus on the recommendations set out below.

Recommendations

114. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended by adding a footnote indicator after the words "maintenance and repair" in the "accommodation" category column in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 16, table 3, with the footnote reading as follows:

> In cases in which the United Nations is unable to carry out repairs and maintenance or provide special spare parts, troop and police contributors, with the prior agreement of the United Nations as to the scope of work required, may carry out the required repairs and maintenance using spare parts provided by the United Nations or purchased by troop and police contributors. Troop and police contributors shall be entitled to reimbursement of the actual and reasonable costs of carrying out the repairs and maintenance upon presentation of supporting documentation and a claim.

3. Clarification of payment of actual costs for initial provisioning consumables and investigations terminology

115. From time to time, the Secretariat, in consultation with other contingent-owned equipment stakeholders, including troop- and police-contributing countries, identifies a need to amend and or add wording to the COE Manual. Such amendments are considered minor and not substantive. They seek to avoid ambiguity and allow for more consistent interpretation of the COE Manual, without resulting in any financial implications.

Recommendations

116. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended as follows:

(a) The definition of the term "initial provisioning" in chapter 2, annex A, paragraph 17, and chapter 9, annex F, paragraph 17, should be amended to read:

> **Initial provisioning** means a logistics support arrangement in a peacekeeping mission whereby the troop/police contributors provide rations, water and petrol, oil and lubricants to the contingent/unit on a reimbursable basis. Reimbursement will be made to troop/police contributors upon submission of a claim supported by invoices and other appropriate supporting documentation, subject to a review of the reasonableness of the claim in terms of the types and quantities of commodities provided in comparison with United Nations provisioning scales therefor in the mission area. Normally, initial provisioning for contingents/units is required only for the initial deployment of the contingent/unit, and for a limited period (30-60 days), until the United Nations is able to provide these consumables. The requirement for initial provision of water, rations and fuel will be specified in troop/police contributors guidelines and the United Nations provisioning scales for the commodities required will be provided to troop/police contributors before deployment.

(b) In chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 12, paragraph 6 (g), the word "investigations" should be replaced with "laboratory capacities";

(c) In chapter 6, paragraph 21, the words "and a copy of the mission's report of the investigation or board of inquiry" should be deleted, with a new sentence inserted reading "Missions are to provide copies of investigations and boards of inquiry reports into the loss or damage of major equipment belonging to troop/police contributors as a result of hostile action/forced abandonment to Headquarters";

(d) In chapter 10, paragraphs 37, 45 and 53 should be amended to incorporate the modifications outlined in the table below in relation to the responsibilities of United Nations officials and troop/police contributor contingent commanders for investigations and boards of inquiry.

Location	*Term used*	*Correction*
Chap. 3, annexes A and B, appendix 12, para. 6 (g)	investigations	Replace with "laboratory capacities"

Location	*Term used*	*Correction*
Chap. 6, para. 21	board of inquiry	While it is correct to state that the loss or damage should be correlated with the conclusions of the investigation/board of inquiry reports, it is not correct to place the burden of producing those reports, which are internal United Nations documents, on troop/police contributors.
Chap. 10, paras. 37, 45 and 53	boards of inquiry	Board of inquiry proceedings are neither conducted nor initiated by the Director of Mission Support or the Chief of Mission Support. They are convened by either the head of the mission or the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who are guided by the established United Nations policies and procedures and do not consult force commanders/police commissioners thereon. The latter have an obligation, as do all United Nations personnel, to cooperate with boards of inquiry.

4. Environmental compliance and waste management

117. Concerns continue to be raised by oversight and legislative bodies regarding compliance by field missions with environmental and waste management policies and procedures. Poor management in the handling and disposal, including illegal or uncontrolled dumping, of fuel, oil (in particular used oil), used batteries, tyres and other hazardous waste (medical waste and wastewater) can have detrimental and long-lasting effects on the local environment long after the United Nations has left and continue to affect the local population (including in terms of health), the future development of the host nation and, possibly, neighbouring nations.

118. Drawing on the approved United Nations environmental policy, field missions have already established, or are establishing, mission-specific environmental and waste management policies and procedures to better control this aspect of mission support operations. Noting that the General Assembly has welcomed such environmental initiatives and seeks further action on this issue, and that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations has stressed that it is important for peacekeeping missions to take steps aimed at implementing sound environmental practices, there is a need to formalize conduct by troop- and police-contributing countries in the areas of environmental and waste management to coordinate and be in harmony with field mission actions and the Organization's leadership role on the environment.

Recommendations

119. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended as follows:

(a) Chapter 9, containing the model memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and participating States contributing resources to peacekeeping operations, should be amended to include the following:

Article 7 septies
Environmental compliance and waste management

7.28 Troop- and police-contributing countries will endeavour to ensure that all members of the national contingent conduct themselves in an environmentally conscious manner and act in support of and in compliance with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures, as set out in annex I (environmental policy for field missions) to the present memorandum of understanding.

7.29 The United Nations will endeavour to provide assistance to national contingents to enable them to comply with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures. Such assistance shall include providing national contingents with mission-specific briefings, induction and continuing training on field mission procedures regarding environmental and waste management policies and procedures.

(b) The "We will always" section of chapter 9, annex H, should be amended to include two additional bullets reading as follows:

- Respect the environment of the host country and endeavour to comply with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and procedures
- Endeavour never to litter or improperly dispose of any material or equipment

5. Proposal on Internet access, communication and general welfare

120. Two briefings were given by a representative of the Secretariat to the sub-working group, one on Internet access and communications and the other on welfare. Following lengthy discussions, it was decided that the paper should be split into two separate papers, the first on Internet and communications and the second on welfare.

121. **Internet**. Following prolonged discussion on the provision of Internet access, with numerous clarifications from the Secretariat, some countries expressed concern about the relatively high financial implications of providing Internet services. The sub-working group was subsequently advised that the United Nations was currently undertaking a survey to assess the cost of providing Internet communications to all peacekeeping missions. Given that the results of the survey would not be available until November 2014 and analysis of those results could take several months thereafter, it was generally felt that the Secretariat's issue paper on Internet access had been prematurely presented.

122. **Communications**. Some countries expressed the belief that communications was an integral part of welfare because it was mentioned in the COE Manual in the paragraph in which welfare was explained. Other countries strongly disagreed, saying that it should be a separate category because communications was not included in the list of categories in the COE Manual that comprised welfare.

123. **Welfare**. There was prolonged discussion on the welfare issue paper. It was proposed that it should be mandatory for troop- and police-contributing countries to fulfil welfare requirements in all five categories listed in the COE Manual and that reimbursement should be conditional upon presentation by troop- and police-contributing countries of proof of amounts spent on providing welfare to their

troops. Member States disagreed on whether it was necessary to submit invoices or proof of expenditure.

124. Given that there was no consensus, the issue paper on Internet access and communications and welfare was withdrawn by the Secretariat.

6. Proposal to add a table of costs for vaccines and ammunition to the COE Manual

125. It was decided to transfer the vaccines component of the issue paper to the medical support services sub-working group. The representative of the Secretariat explained that there were no significant delays associated with the current method employed for reimbursing ammunition claims.

126. Following discussions, most Member States said that the issue at hand was a bilateral matter between a Member State and the United Nations. Given that there was little support for the issue paper, it was withdrawn.

7. Repetition of the results of the last self-sustainment verification report in case of internal redeployment

127. The representative of the Secretariat explained that the issue had been raised in the 2011 Working Group and a provision included in the COE Manual to deal with the issue. The issue paper was subsequently withdrawn.

8. Provision of spare parts, oil and lubricants for United Nations helicopters

128. There was little support for the issue paper among Member States and it was withdrawn following a brief discussion.

9. Provision of oil and lubricants for maritime vessels and helicopters

129. There was little support for the issue paper among Member States and it was withdrawn following a brief discussion.

C. Medical support

1. Gynaecology basic module

130. The inclusion in the COE Manual of a gynaecology basic module as a standardized additional service in the field was discussed. The need to close a gap in the ability of level II hospitals to be able to provide medical services of the highest standards to the female peacekeeping population was highlighted. The discussion focused on the concept of a global and holistic approach to supporting the participation of women in peace missions, which should entail proper medical support. The medical support services sub-working group unanimously supported the general idea and a final agreement on a self-sustainment rate was reached.

Recommendations

131. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the COE Manual should be amended as follows:

(a) Chapter 8, annex B, should indicate a gynaecology basic module as follows:

Reimbursement rates for self-sustainment

(United States dollars)

Factors: Environmental; Intensified operational; Hostility forced abandonment	*Monthly rate (excluding factors) 2011 COE Manual*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors) 2014 COE Manual*
Medical		
Basic	2.16	2.17
Level I	15.70	16.01
Level II (including dental and lab)	21.14	21.40
Level III (including dental and lab)	25.40	25.53
Level II and III combined (including dental and lab)	35.56	35.77
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	9.11	9.07
Blood and blood products	2.28	2.28
Laboratory only	4.54	4.56
Dental only	2.74	2.76
Gynaecology module	N/A	2.12 (per female personnel)

(b) The following table should be included in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 9, under the existing table:

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per female person per month)*
Gynaecology basic examination	Up to 15 outpatient consultations per day	1 gynaecologist	Basic gynaecology equipment	1 x outpatient consultation rooms	$2.12

(c) The additional service should be detailed in the same way as laboratory or dental services (see chap. 3, annexes A and B, appendix 5 or 6, of the COE Manual), among others, so as to guarantee that all female staff deployed in peacekeeping missions will be provided with the same type of basic gynaecological care.

2. Assessment of capability requirements of different levels of medical care

132. The topic of assessing the capability requirements of the different levels of medical care was discussed in detail. While consensus was reached that the discussion had provided valuable insight that would help to further United Nations medical service support, Member States determined that the issue was not being addressed in the correct forum because it was beyond the terms of reference of the sub-working group. It was indicated that the Technical Advisory Group, formed to lead the pilot project on medical capability development as part of the New Horizon Initiative, had already undertaken an assessment of capability requirements.

Recommendation

133. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the issue should be presented to the medical adviser for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support for further consideration.

3. Composition of first aid kits

134. The current content of the individual basic first aid kits as detailed in the COE Manual is not sufficient to manage severe bleeding and save lives or limbs before the arrival of medical personnel. The topic was discussed at length. Ambiguity was found in the COE Manual as to where an individual's first aid kit was properly accounted for. After clarification by the Secretariat, it became apparent that the issue was one of troop cost, meaning that the proposed enhancement of the first aid kit would not lead to a financial change in the self-sustainment rate.

Recommendations

135. The 2014 Working Group recommended:

(a) That the individual basic first aid kit should be enhanced with a combat gauze (impregnated with haemostatic agent) and a combat application tourniquet;

(b) That the first aid kit enhancement should be at the discretion of the troop-contributing country to provide as a part of the soldier's kit, given that an individual soldier's kit falls under troop costs (personal clothing/kit).

4. Forward medical teams

136. According to the United Nations definition of a level I clinic, the facility should be staffed with sufficient capability to split into two forward medical teams. Such teams will not be able to perform their functions without essential equipment. Accordingly, level I clinics should be equipped with two sets of essential equipment. All equipment will be portable, light in weight and transportable by helicopter, so as to support the function of forward medical teams.

Recommendations

137. The 2014 Working Group recommended:

(a) The option for troop-contributing countries to deploy with one or two sets of the essential diagnostic equipment as stated in section B (Consultation, treatment and emergency) of chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 2.1, of the COE Manual should be amended to read "2 sets", thus removing the option to deploy with a single set. Consequently, an additional set of the following essential diagnostic equipment listed below will be required for the level I medical facility:

(i) Stethoscope;

(ii) Ophthalmoscope;

(iii) Otoscope;

(iv) ECG machine;

(v) Reflex mallet;

(vi) Thermometers;

(vii) Sphygmomanometer;

(viii) Gynaecological speculum;

(ix) Proctoscope;

(x) Measuring tape;

(xi) Torch;

(xii) Examination lamp;

(b) The equipment listed below in the same section of the COE Manual should also be amended to read "2", meaning that one more item of the following medical equipment is required for a level I medical facility:

(i) Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped);

(ii) Intubation set;

(iii) Defibrillator;

(iv) Suction unit;

(v) Nebulizer;

(vi) Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venous "cut-downs";

(vii) Pulse oximeter (portable);

(viii) Coniotomy set;

(ix) Infusion pump;

(x) X-ray view box (this item is not considered to be required in two sets);

(xi) Pulse oximeter (in total, the level I medical facility will have four pulse oximeters: one pulse oximeter (as stated in the above-mentioned section of the COE Manual); one pulse oximeter (portable) for one of the two forward medical teams and one pulse oximeter (portable) for each of the two fully equipped ambulances (see also the discussion regarding fully equipped ambulances));

(c) The requirement for one fully equipped ambulance listed in section F (Transportation) of chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 2.1, of the COE Manual should be amended to read "2 fully equipped ambulances". There is no cost implication for the additional ambulance because most troop-contributing countries are already deploying with two ambulances that are reimbursed under major equipment. In situations in which operational requirements dictate otherwise, one ambulance can be deployed.

5. Definition of the term "fully equipped ambulance"

138. While the contents of a fully equipped ambulance is described in section F (Transportation) of chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 2.1, of the COE Manual, certain life-support equipment deemed vital must be added, such as an automated external defibrillator (portable) and a pulse oximeter (portable).

Recommendations

139. The 2014 Working Group recommended:

(a) That, in addition to the existing equipment in the fully equipped ambulance defined in section F (Transportation) of chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 2.1, of the COE Manual, the following equipment should be added to all types of ambulances in field missions:

(i) Automated external defibrillator (portable) x 1;

(ii) Pulse oximeter (portable) x 1;

(b) That the same amendment should be made for the fully equipped ambulances in section F of appendices 3.1 and 4.1 (covering level II and III facilities respectively);

(c) That the pulse oximeter for the fully equipped ambulance should be the portable type and reflected as "pulse oximeter (portable)" in section F of appendices 2.1, 3.1 and 4.1 (covering level I, II and III facilities respectively);

(d) The term "oxygen cylinders" should be amended to "oxygen delivery system" in section F of appendices 2.1, 3.1 and 4.1 (covering level I, II and III facilities respectively);

(e) That the generic fair market value of $2,633.87 for an automated external defibrillator (portable) and $192.52 for a pulse oximeter (portable) should be considered.

6. Staffing for level II hospitals

140. According to the 2011 COE Manual, the definition of a level II hospital is a basic field hospital and the first level of medical care where surgical expertise is available, and where life-support services and hospital and ancillary services are provided within the mission area. A level II medical facility provides all the level I capabilities and, in addition, includes capabilities for emergency surgery, damage control surgery, post-operative services and high-dependency care, intensive care, resuscitation and in-patient services. Furthermore, basic imaging, laboratory, pharmaceutical, preventive medicine and dental services are provided. Patient record maintenance and tracking of evacuated patients are also minimum capabilities required for a level II medical facility. Given these demands on a typical level II medical facility, the COE Manual staffing for a level II hospital of 26 clinical, 8 support and 2 ambulance driver staff does not reflect the reality in the field. It noted that the majority of the currently deployed level II medical treatment facilities are already operating with staffing levels of approximately 63 personnel, subject to the operational requirements of the affected mission and memorandum of understanding negotiations. An expansion of the staffing table was therefore necessary to reflect the requirements. No actual financial impact will result from this staffing update.

Recommendations

141. The 2014 Working Group recommended:

(a) That the minimum composition and number of level II medical personnel listed below should be reflected in chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 60 (d) (iv). Such

personnel are exclusive of the requirements for approved modules, when added to enhance the level II medical facility. The list shows recommended minimum personnel of 63, consisting of 36 medical, 21 support and 6 aeromedical evacuation team personnel. The infrastructure of the level II hospital, including its capabilities, can be obtained from the Global Service Centre. The actual numbers of medical and support personnel are, however, subject to memorandum of understanding negotiations.

- 2 x general surgeons
- 1 x anaesthetist
- 1 x nurse anaesthetist (or equivalent)
- 1 x internist
- 1 x general physician
- 1 x commanding officer
- 1 x senior medical officer
- 1 x dentist
- 1 x dental assistant
- 1 x dental technician
- 1 x hygiene officer (or equivalent)
- 1 x pharmacist
- 1 x pharmacy technician
- 1 x head nurse
- 2 x critical/intensive care nurses
- 12 x nurses/paramedics
- 1 x preoperative nurse
- 1 x charge nurse
- 1 x X-ray technician (or equivalent)
- 1 x radiographer
- 1 x lab technician
- 2 x lab technologists
- 2 x aero-medical team medical officers
- 4 x aero-medical team nurses/paramedics
- 2 x ambulance drivers
- 1 x medical storeman
- 1 x medical records officer
- 1 x company sergeant major
- 1 x company quartermaster sergeant major

- 1 x hygiene officer
- 1 x hygiene assistant
- 1 x administrative officer
- 1 x administrative clerk
- 2 x cooks
- 1 x plant mechanic
- 1 x electrician
- 1 x electro-medical technician
- 1 x radio technician
- 1 x radio operator
- 1 x fridge and air conditioning mechanic
- 1 x driver mechanic
- 1 x vehicle mechanic
- 1 x sanitary duty man

(b) That level II medical facilities currently deployed in missions with less than 63 personnel should not be required to update their staffing levels unless an operational requirement arises, which can be discussed during memorandum of understanding negotiations;

(c) That, given that the nomenclature of medical personnel varies between Member States, troop-contributing countries should provide credentials of medical staff being deployed.

7. Amendment to the COE Manual regarding individual basic first aid kits for troops

142. It was proposed that the COE Manual should be amended to reflect provisions for the individual basic first aid kit in the report of the 2008 Working Group (A/C.5/62/26). That would clarify the current ambiguity with regard to individual basic first aid kits being reimbursed under the self-sustainment category.

Recommendations

143. The 2014 Working Group recommended the following amendments to the COE Manual:

(a) Chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 60 (a) (ii), should be amended to read as follows:

> **Individual basic first aid kits**. United Nations peacekeepers should carry a personal field or battle dressing and medical disposable gloves. At the discretion of the troop-contributing country, combat gauze (impregnated with haemostatic agent) and a combat application tourniquet may be added to the kit. In addition, a note should be added to reflect that reimbursement is under personal clothing, gear and equipment allowance.

(b) In the column headed "equipment requirement" in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1, "first aid kit" should read "medical level basic first aid kit". In addition, the words "personal field/battle dressing" and "medical disposable gloves" should be deleted because they are reimbursed under the personal clothing, gear and equipment allowance;

(c) A note should be added below the table in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1, to read as follows:

> The items "personal field/battle dressing" and "medical disposable gloves" form part of the soldier's/police kit — mission-specific recommended requirement. They are covered under and reimbursed as part of the personal clothing, gear and equipment allowance element of the personnel reimbursement and no additional separate reimbursement is included in the self-sustainment rate.

(d) In chapter 9, annex A, appendix, the soldier/police's kit — mission-specific recommended requirement should be amended to include the words "combat gauze (impregnated with haemostatic agent)" and "combat application tourniquet" under the item "first aid kit".

8. Reimbursement of fees for services rendered by troop-contributing countries

144. A proposal was made to review the existing fee-for-service schedule. It was suggested during the discussions that the schedule should remain unchanged in terms of applicable rates, with the exception of reimbursement of pharmaceutical products in outpatient care. The current schedule did not allow recovery of such costs on a general basis. A revision would allow troop-contributing countries to be reimbursed in the same way as already described for vaccination (actual cost).

Recommendations

145. The 2014 Working Group recommended that the fee schedule contained in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 11, should be updated as follows (see annex 6 to the present report):

Fee-for-service schedule

(United States dollars)

Code	*Type of services*	*Fee*
A	General practitioner	30
B	Specialist on referral	40
C	Nurse (for medical procedures)	20
D	Vaccination/medication/drugs	Actual cost
E	X-ray (referral, image only)	25
F	X-ray with contrast (referral, image only)	65
G	Lab (referral, tests only)	25
H	Dental consultation, emergency only (includes dental X-rays)	65
I	Hospital bed per 24-hour period	80
J	United Nations personnel entry examination (inclusive tests and X-ray for predeployment and post-deployment	125

Notes:

1. The fees include consumables utilized during the consultation.
2. Labs or X-ray services rendered are to be billed separately from the consultation fee (with the exception of dental X-rays and United Nations personnel entry examinations, where they are included in the fee).
3. There is to be no patient co-payment charged. The troop/police contributor medical facility bills the mission for the full amount and is reimbursed accordingly.
4. Actual vaccination/medication/drug cost is the cost that the medical facility paid to obtain the stock.

(*Note*: the table entitled "Fee-for-service reimbursement for medical support services" on the third page of chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 11, of the COE Manual must be updated to reflect the updates above.)

9. Introduction of a physiotherapy module

146. The proposal to add a physiotherapy module to level I hospitals consisted of equipping existing level I hospitals with kinesiology strip tape, a Swiss ball, laser phototherapy equipment, electrotherapy equipment, shortwave equipment, a set of elastic bands of different levels of resistance (mild, medium, strong and extra strong), acupuncture needles (envelope with 100 units), treatment and exam stretcher and infrared physiotherapy equipment. There was discussion as to the merits of adding such equipment to level I hospitals as opposed to transferring patients to higher-level hospitals or to repatriating them. There was no consensus as to the cost benefit of adding such modules.

Recommendation

147. The 2014 Working Group recommended that all troop-contributing countries with medical facilities from level I to level III should keep records and statistics with a view to supporting deliberations on the issue by the 2017 Working Group.

10. Delays in reimbursement of fees for services

148. One Member State presented an issue paper highlighting delays in reimbursement for fees for medical services. The medical sub-working group

considered the issue to be an administrative issue between the troop- and police-contributing countries, the field mission and/or the Secretariat. The issue paper was withdrawn.

11. Final remarks from the medical sub-working group

149. The medical sub-working group agreed that an internal comprehensive review of the generic fair market value of medical major equipment items was warranted by Member States to be discussed in the 2017 Working Group. The group also agreed that Secretariat might edit the COE Manual to address any subsequent ambiguities created by the above changes.

VI. Closing remarks

A. Closing remarks by the Acting Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division of the Department of Field Support

150. The Acting Director expressed thanks to those Member States that had provided data for consideration by the Working Group and also expressed appreciation for the work of the Secretariat staff who had supported the Working Group, noting that the sub-working groups had conducted lively and sometimes difficult discussions. The difficulties and differences notwithstanding, there was a common goal: that of ensuring that United Nations peacekeeping operations were effectively equipped and resourced to deliver mandates given by the General Assembly. The Acting Director stressed that it was important for the peacekeeping partnership and the contingent-owned equipment system to keep pace with the changing dynamics and circumstances in the field and react to operations that were becoming more difficult and complex.

B. Closing remarks by the Chair

151. The Chair stated that the Working Group had achieved a historic milestone in relation to the United Nations assuming some responsibility for assisting troop- and police-contributing countries in the rotation of equipment. In addition, there had been agreement on further improvements since the 2011 meeting in other important areas such medical support. The Chair expressed thanks to the Working Group for the results achieved.

Annex 1.1

2014 COE Manual

Chapter 8, annex A
New major equipment rates[1]

(United States dollars)

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2015 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Communications equipment														
VHF/UHF-FM transceivers														
Air-ground base station transceivers AM/FM	33 647	7	281	406	687	0.2		33 365	7	280	403	683	0.2	
Microwave links	83 278	10	551	708	1 259	0.2		82 381	10	566	700	1 266	0.2	
Mobile stations for trunking systems	533	9	5	5	10	0.2		532	9	5	5	10	0.2	
Paging equipment	2 265	10	20	19	39	0.2		2 262	10	21	19	40	0.2	
Portable MTSX for trunking	2 274	8	20	24	44	0.2		2 269	8	21	24	45	0.2	
Repeaters	3 439	7	24	42	66	0.2		3 398	7	24	41	65	0.2	
VHF alarm units	2 207	9	12	21	33	0.2		2 203	9	12	21	33	0.2	
VHF multiplex channels	51 260	10	149	436	585	0.2		51 189	10	148	435	583	0.2	
HF equipment														
Antennas log periodic — directional high power	24 975	24	7	91	98	0.2		24 936	24	7	91	98	0.2	
Base receiver, HF high power	8 067	7	23	97	120	0.2		7 983	7	23	96	119	0.2	
Base station transmitter, HF high power	21 878	7	38	264	302	0.2		21 545	7	37	260	297	0.2	
Phone patch interlink	Special case							Special case						
Satellite equipment														
Earth station — non-redundant	Special case							Special case						
Earth station — redundant	Special case							Special case						
Earth station hub	Special case							Special case						
Earth station sub-hub	Special case							Special case						
Inmarsat type A — portable earth station	44 032	7	33	543	576	0.5		43 969	7	33	542	575	0.5	
Inmarsat type M — portable earth station	20 043	7	30	247	277	0.5		19 864	7	30	245	275	0.5	
Inmarsat type C — portable earth station	13 935	7	24	172	196	0.5		13 784	7	24	170	194	0.5	
Satellite receivers/TVRO	162 894	9	147	1 535	1 683	0.2		162 655	9	148	1 533	1 681	0.2	
UPS satellite station	527	9	5	5	10	0.2		526	9	5	5	10	0.2	

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2011 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
VSAT earth station, global TX/RX	209 334	9	206	1 973	2 179	0.2		209 119	9	206	1 971	2 177	0.2	
Telephone equipment														
Telephone exchange large, 1-1,100 lines	423 041	15	103	2 421	2 524	0.2		421 573	15	103	2 412	2 515	0.2	
Telephone exchange PABX 1-100 lines	68 226	12	48	485	533	0.2		68 288	12	48	486	534	0.2	
Cryptofax	3 403	7	4	41	45	0.2		3 398	7	4	41	45	0.2	
Cyphering equipment	Special case							Special case						
Airfield support equipment														
All radars	Special case							Special case						
Approach systems/lighting	Special case							Special case						
Control tower	4 461 885	20	12 903	19 335	32 238	0.2		4 437 441	20	12 885	19 229	32 114	0.2	
Navigation systems	1 980 429	10	5 804	16 834	22 638	0.2		1 977 682	10	5 796	16 810	22 606	0.2	
Miscellaneous — communications														
Underwater communication systems	Special case							Special case						
Antenna towers	5 270	20	11	23	34	0.2		5 262	20	11	23	34	0.2	
UPS 10 kVA and up	8 716	10	88	74	162	0.2		8 716	10	88	74	162	0.2	
Electrical														
Generators — stationary and mobile														
20-30 kVA	42 104	12	141	310	451	0.5	309	41 734	12	140	307	447	0.5	309
31-40 kVA	44 575	12	183	328	511	0.5	432	44 044	12	182	324	506	0.5	432
41-50 kVA	58 836	12	184	433	617	0.5	555	58 531	12	183	431	614	0.5	555
51-75 kVA	71 462	12	197	526	723	0.5	771	70 705	12	201	520	721	0.5	771
76-100 kVA	76 044	12	218	560	778	0.5	1 080	75 181	12	217	553	770	0.5	1 080
101-150 kVA	87 015	12	289	619	908	0.2	1 543	85 722	12	287	610	897	0.2	1 543
151-200 kVA	113 998	15	439	652	1 091	0.2	2 160	112 291	15	434	643	1 077	0.2	2 160
201-500 kVA	163 836	14	548	1 003	1 550	0.2	3 086	160 825	14	544	984	1 528	0.2	3 086
More than 500 kVA	Special case							Special case						
Engineering equipment														
Assault boat and motor (Zodiac type)	16 198	8	151	175	326	0.5	240	16 110	8	150	175	325	0.5	240
Bridging boat	175 981	25	1 166	660	1 826	0.5	775	175 744	25	1 164	659	1 823	0.5	775
Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	465 505	39	5 626	1 033	6 659	0.1		462 200	39	5 604	1 026	6 630	0.1	
Compactor plate	527	5	4	9	13	0.5		524	5	4	9	13	0.5	
Concrete cutter	5 124	15	77	31	108	0.5		5 102	15	77	30	107	0.5	
Concrete mixer machine, below 1.5 m^3	1 844	8	33	19	52	0.1		1 840	8	33	19	52	0.1	
Concrete mixer machine, above 1.5 m^3	7 773	10	105	68	173	0.5		7 727	10	105	68	173	0.5	
Concrete vibrator	1 447	12	25	11	36	0.5		1 444	12	25	11	36	0.5	

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2011 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Dewatering pumps, up to 5 HP	1 815	10	13	16	29	0.5		1 809	10	13	16	29	0.5	
Ferry boats (river crossing)	633 400	20	1 120	2 903	4 023	0.5	900	630 559	20	1 118	2 890	4 008	0.5	900
Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	438 243	10	647	3 835	4 482	0.5		435 514	10	645	3 811	4 456	0.5	
Quarry equipment, complete	Special case							Special case						
Recce (reconnaissance) boats	31 520	10	272	276	548	0.5	258	31 461	10	271	275	546	0.5	258
Scissor/cantilever-type bridge (up to 20 metres)	99 632	10	580	872	1 452	0.5		99 666	10	579	872	1 451	0.5	
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	39 132	15	45	234	279	0.5		38 761	15	45	231	276	0.5	
Survey equipment, including total station	12 247	15	91	73	164	0.5		12 130	15	91	72	163	0.5	
Survey equipment, Theodolite type	6 703	15	10	40	50	0.5		6 651	15	10	40	50	0.5	
Well drilling rig	412 000	20	1 710	1 888	3 599	0.5	200	410 385	20	1 708	1 881	3 589	0.5	200
Water pumps	5 035	9	13	49	62	0.5		5 024	9	13	49	62	0.5	
Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU) or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, up to 2,000 litres per hour, storage up to 5,000 litres	55 371	10	378	484	862	0.5		54 603	10	377	478	855	0.5	
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 litres per hour, storage up to 20,000 litres	**88 016**	10	1 392	770	**2 162**	0.5		**86 454**	10	1 386	756	**2 142**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 litres per hour, storage up to 42,000 litres	**383 960**	10	2 799	3 360	**6 159**	0.5		**380 256**	10	2 793	3 327	**6 120**	0.5	
Water storage equipment														
Water storage, 5,000-7,000 litres	**1 154**	7	11	14	**25**	0.1		**1 136**	7	11	14	**25**	0.1	
Water storage, 7,001-10,000 litres	**1 621**	7	16	19	**35**	0.1		**1 605**	7	16	19	**35**	0.1	
Water storage, 10,001-12,000 litres	**1 777**	7	18	21	**39**	0.1		**1 773**	7	18	21	**39**	0.1	
Water storage, 12,001-20,000 litres	**5 117**	7	51	61	**112**	0.1		**5 110**	7	51	61	**112**	0.1	
Water storage, more than 20,000 litres	**5 800**	7	57	70	**127**	0.1		**5 761**	7	57	69	**126**	0.1	
Logistics equipment														
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 152,000 litres	**53 002**	10	87	464	**551**	0.5	36	**53 033**	10	87	464	**551**	0.5	36
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 76,000 litres	**35 527**	10	77	311	**388**	0.5	36	**35 460**	10	77	310	**387**	0.5	36
Fuel storage, under 500 litres	**2 290**	12	11	17	**28**	0.5		**2 287**	12	11	17	**28**	0.5	
Fuel storage, 501-5,000 litres	**3 013**	12	15	22	**37**	0.5		**2 993**	12	15	22	**37**	0.5	
Fuel storage, 5,001-10,000 litres	**3 622**	12	17	27	**44**	0.5		**3 601**	12	17	27	**44**	0.5	

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						2013 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A					
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Fuel storage, more than 10,000 litres	**5 280**	12	19	39	**58**	0.5		**5 259**	12	19	39	**58**	0.5	
Demining and EOD equipment[b]														
Remote control bomb disposal equipment	Special case							Special case						
Metal detectors	**3 224**	5	32	54	**86**	0.1		**3 187**	5	32	53	**85**	0.1	
Mine detector (capable to measure shape or explosive content in addition to metal content)	**10 579**	5	104	177	**281**	0.1		**10 488**	5	103	176	**279**	0.1	
Bomb locator	**7 518**	5	74	126	**200**	0.1		**7 435**	5	74	125	**199**	0.1	
EOD suit — Light (minimum V50 rating of 1,000 for the chest and groin)	**6 917**	5	66	116	**182**	0.1		**6 870**	5	66	115	**181**	0.1	
EOD suit — Heavy (minimum V50 rating of 1,600 for the chest and groin)	**10 755**	5	107	180	**287**	0.1		**10 660**	5	106	179	**285**	0.1	
Demining protective helmet and visor	**204**	2	17	9	**25**	0.1		**201**	2	17	8	**25**	0.1	
Demining protective shoes	**508**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1		**504**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1	
Demining protective vest jacket	**682**	3	6	19	**25**	0.1		**677**	3	6	19	**25**	0.1	
Demining protective apron trousers	**683**	3	6	19	**25**	0.1		**676**	3	6	19	**25**	0.1	
Reinforced gloves (pair)	**147**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1		**146**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1	
Demining personal protection set[b]														
Demining protective helmet and visor	**212**	2	17	9	**26**	0.1		**209**	2	17	9	**26**	0.1	
Demining protective shoes	**509**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1		**504**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1	
Demining protective vest jacket or demining protective apron trousers (alternatives)	**651**	2	0	27	**27**	0.1		**647**	2	0	27	**27**	0.1	
Reinforced gloves (pair)	**147**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1		**146**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1	
Set total	**1 519**	**2**	**25**	**63**	**88**			**1 506**	**2**	**25**	**63**	**88**	**0.1**	
Riot control equipment														
Personnel equipment (without gas mask) — set of 10 — applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only														
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	**4 649**	2	23	196	**219**	0.5		**4 603**	2	23	194	**217**	0.5	
Helmet with visor	**3 046**	2	16	128	**144**	0.5		**3 034**	2	16	128	**144**	0.5	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	**4 624**	2	24	195	**219**	0.5		**4 609**	2	24	194	**218**	0.5	
Baton	**2 967**	2	15	125	**140**	0.5		**2 952**	2	15	124	**139**	0.5	
Without gas mask														
Set total	**15 286**	**2**	**78**	**643**	**722**	**0.5**		**15 198**	**2**	**78**	**640**	**718**	**0.5**	

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						2011 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A					
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Personnel equipment (with gas mask) — set of 10 — applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only														
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	**4 668**	2	23	196	**219**	0.5		**4 603**	2	23	194	**217**	0.5	
Helmet with visor	**3 064**	2	16	129	**145**	0.5		**3 034**	2	16	128	**144**	0.5	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	**4 654**	2	24	196	**220**	0.5		**4 609**	2	24	194	**218**	0.5	
Baton	**2 960**	2	15	125	**140**	0.5		**2 952**	2	15	124	**139**	0.5	
With gas mask	**9 508**	2	49	400	**450**	0.5		**9 410**	2	49	396	**445**	0.5	
Set total	**24 854**	**2**	**128**	**1 046**	**1 173**	**0.5**		**24 608**	**2**	**127**	**1 036**	**1 163**	**0.5**	
Platoon equipment														
Teargas launcher (set of 4)	**4 970**	10	24	43	**67**	0.5		**4 948**	10	24	43	**67**	0.5	
Loudspeakers (set of 3)	**378**	10	8	3	**11**	0.5		**376**	10	8	3	**11**	0.5	
Signal pistol (set of 3)	**576**	10	1	5	**6**	0.5		**569**	10	1	5	**6**	0.5	
Handheld searchlights (set of 6)	**527**	5	3	9	**12**	0.5		**524**	5	3	9	**12**	0.5	
Handheld metal detectors (set of 6)	**582**	5	3	10	**13**	0.5		**581**	5	3	10	**13**	0.5	
Taser (advanced pistol) (set of 1)	**637**	5	3	11	**14**	0.5		**635**	5	3	11	**14**	0.5	
Set total	**7 670**	**5/10**	**42**	**82**	**124**	**0.5**		**7 633**	**5/10**	**42**	**81**	**123**	**0.5**	
Other riot equipment[c]														
Searchlights and generators (set)[d]	**3 630**	10	18	32	**50**	0.5								
Automatic (TG) grenade launcher (set of 3)[d]	**6 397**	10	31	56	**87**	0.5								
Public address system (set)[d]	**1 233**	10	24	11	**35**	0.5								
Company equipment[e]														
Searchlights and generators (set)[f]								**3 593**	10	18	31	**49**	0.5	
Automatic (TG) grenade launcher (set of 3)								**6 363**	10	31	56	**87**	0.5	
Signal pistols (set of 3)[f]								**569**	10	1	5	**6**	0.5	
Teargas launcher (set of 4)[g]								**4 948**	10	24	43	**67**	0.5	
Loudspeakers (set of 2)[g]								**251**	10	5	2	**7**	0.5	
Public address system (set)								**1 227**	10	24	11	**35**	0.5	
Set total								**16 951**	**10**	**103**	**148**	**251**	**0.5**	
MP/Police traffic kit (set)														
Alcohol detector	**754**	5	5	13	**18**	0.5		**749**	5	5	13	**18**	0.5	
Laser speed gun	**1 530**	5	17	26	**43**	0.5		**1 513**	5	17	26	**43**	0.5	
Set total	**2 285**	**0**	**22**	**39**	**61**	**0.5**		**2 262**	**5**	**22**	**39**	**61**	**0.5**	

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A					
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Canine Unit[f]														
Canine unit, all types[f]	Special case													
Special aircrew clothing and equipment[f]														
Coverall (aircrew) (set of 2)[f]	**290**	5	0	5	**5**	0.1								
Flying gloves[f]	**22**	2	0	1	**1**	0.1								
Aircrew bag[f]	**44**	3	0	1	**1**	0.1								
Flying jacket[f]	**145**	4	0	3	**3**	0.1								
Shoes, flying[f]	**40**	2	0	2	**2**	0.1								
Earplugs[f]	**2**		0	0	**0**	0.1								
Sunglasses (aircrew)[f]	**38**	3	0	1	**1**	0.1								
Flying helmet[f]	**1 100**	6	25	15	**40**	0.1								
Set total[f]	**1 681**													
Medical and dental[f,g]														
Level I hospital[f]	**57 844**	5	289	969	**1 258**	0.1		**57 754**	5	289	967	**1 256**	0.1	
Level II hospital	**911 107**	5	4 556	15 261	19 817	0.1		**909 688**	5	4 549	15 237	**19 786**	0.1	
Level II hospital	**1 544 087**	5	7 720	25 863	33 584	0.1		**1 541 682**	5	7 709	25 823	**33 532**	0.1	
Laboratory only[f]	**47 657**	5	238	798	1 037	0.1		**47 583**	5	238	797	**1 035**	0.1	
Dental equipment set	**160 599**	5	803	2 690	3 493	0.1		**160 349**	5	802	2 686	**3 488**	0.1	
Aero-medical evacuation module	**41 853**	5	209	701	910	0.1		**41 787**	5	209	700	**909**	0.1	
Forward surgery module	**161 374**	5	807	2 703	3 510	0.1		**161 122**	5	805	2 699	**3 504**	0.1	
Gynaecology module	**10 867**	5	54	182	236	0.1		**10 850**	5	54	182	**236**	0.1	
Orthopaedic module	**57 575**	5	288	964	1 252	0.1		**57 485**	5	287	963	**1 250**	0.1	
CT scanner	Special case							Special case						
Observation equipment														
Area equipment — observation														
Artillery locating equipment	Special case							Special case						
Ground surveillance radar system	Special case							Special case						
Thermal imaging systems — aerial version	**133 872**	8	489	1 417	**1 906**	0.2		**133 686**	8	488	1 415	**1 903**	0.2	
Thermal imaging systems — ground version	**110 572**	8	489	1 170	**1 659**	0.2		**109 565**	8	488	1 160	**1 648**	0.2	
Personal equipment — observation														
Night observation devices — tripod mounted	**13 785**	8	21	149	**170**	0.5		**13 597**	8	21	147	**168**	0.5	
Binoculars — tripod mounted	**8 956**	10	11	78	**89**	0.5		**8 872**	10	11	78	**89**	0.5	
Accommodation equipment														

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						2011 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A					
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Tents for deployable squad, 8-10 personnel	**3 823**	5	10	64	**74**	0.2		**3 800**	5	10	64	**74**	0.2	
Tents for deployable platoon, 35 personnel	**12 914**	5	96	217	**314**	0.2		**12 800**	5	96	215	**311**	0.2	
Semi-rigid structures														
Camp unit, medium (50 persons)	**32 723**	5	126	551	**677**	0.2		**32 145**	5	125	541	**666**	0.2	
Camp unit, large (150 persons)	**627 828**	8	2 246	6 645	**8 891**	0.2		**623 265**	8	2 243	6 596	**8 839**	0.2	
Maintenance workshop	**31 899**	7	126	385	**511**	0.2		**31 514**	7	125	380	**505**	0.2	
Office, communications and command posts	**32 083**	7	127	387	**514**	0.2		**31 829**	7	126	384	**510**	0.2	
Warehousing and storage	**32 016**	7	126	386	**512**	0.2		**31 583**	7	125	381	**506**	0.2	
Rigid structures														
Camp unit, small (5 persons)	**5 400**	12	39	38	**77**	0.2		**5 368**	12	39	38	**77**	0.2	
Camp unit, medium (50 persons)	**80 468**	15	467	460	**927**	0.2		**80 091**	15	466	458	**924**	0.2	
Camp unit, large (150 persons)	**339 601**	15	1 958	1 943	**3 901**	0.2		**338 620**	15	1 955	1 938	**3 893**	0.2	
Office, communications and command posts	**20 525**	15	118	117	**236**	0.2		**20 426**	15	118	117	**235**	0.2	
Ablution facilities (50 persons)	**9 855**	10	87	84	**171**	0.2		**9 819**	10	87	83	**170**	0.2	
Containers														
Medical	Special case							Special case						
Dental	Special case							Special case						
Workshop	**62 616**	9	146	590	**736**	0.2		**61 970**	9	146	584	**730**	0.2	
Refrigeration/freezer/food storage	**35 902**	6	51	505	**556**	0.2		**35 545**	6	51	500	**551**	0.2	
Insulated storage	**49 785**	12	46	354	**400**	0.2		**49 463**	12	46	352	**398**	0.2	
Ammunition magazine (storage)	**23 542**	9	39	222	**261**	0.2		**23 355**	9	39	220	**259**	0.2	
Communications and command posts	**155 098**	12	189	1 142	**1 331**	0.5		**154 174**	12	189	1 135	**1 324**	0.5	
Other containers	**7 645**	10	7	65	**72**	0.2		**7 643**	10	7	65	**72**	0.2	
Aircraft														
All aircraft[a]	Letter of assist							Letter of assist						
Armaments														
Crew served machine guns (up to 10 mm)	**9 484**	25	7	36	**43**	0.5		**9 479**	25	7	36	**43**	0.5	
Crew served machine guns (11-15 mm)	**15 749**	25	9	59	**68**	0.5		**15 634**	25	9	59	**68**	0.5	
Mortars (up to 60 mm)	**2 362**	25	4	9	**13**	0.5		**2 342**	25	4	9	**13**	0.5	
Mortars (61-82 mm)	**12 656**	25	9	47	**56**	0.5		**12 466**	25	9	47	**56**	0.5	
Mortars (83-122 mm)	**21 414**	25	13	80	**93**	0.5		**21 206**	25	13	80	**93**	0.5	
Recoilless gun	**16 887**	25	20	63	**83**	0.5		**16 798**	25	20	63	**83**	0.5	
Anti-air weapons launchers	Special case							Special case						
Anti-air missile launchers	Special case							Special case						

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2013 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Anti-armour missile launchers	Special case							Special case						
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	**1 601**	25	10	6	**16**	0.5		**1 593**	25	10	6	**16**	0.5	
Anti-armour grenade launcher (medium, 81-100 mm)	**9 038**	24	8	35	**43**	0.5		**8 984**	24	8	35	**43**	0.5	
Howitzer light towed	Special case							Special case						
Howitzer medium towed	Special case							Special case						
Naval vessels														
All naval vessels[a]	Letter of assist							Letter of assist						
Tanks[f]														
Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	**1 745 211**	25	5 894	6 545	**12 438**	0.5		**1 563 293**	25	4 604	5 862	**10 466**	0.5	
Main battle tank, heavy (over 50 tons)	**1 564 373**	25	4 609	5 866	**10 475**	0.5		**1 745 211**	25	5 888	6 545	**12 433**	0.5	
Tank, recovery vehicle	**1 479 351**	25	4 193	5 548	**9 741**	0.5		**1 474 101**	25	4 183	5 528	**9 711**	0.5	
All other tanks	Special case							Special case						
Armoured infantry fighting airborne special vehicle	Special case							Special case						
Armoured personnel carriers — tracked														
Infantry carrier — unarmed dozer (class I)	**590 745**	25	3 723	2 215	**5 938**	0.5	525	**583 745**	25	3 714	2 189	**5 903**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — unarmed dozer (class II)	**309 203**	25	2 091	1 160	**3 250**	0.5	525	**307 737**	25	2 086	1 154	**3 240**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	**819 443**	25	4 987	3 073	**8 060**	0.5	525	**814 684**	25	4 975	3 055	**8 030**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)	**616 993**	25	4 226	2 314	**6 540**	0.5	525	**615 492**	25	4 222	2 308	**6 530**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	**379 736**	20	2 336	1 740	**4 076**	0.5	525	**379 209**	20	2 330	1 738	**4 068**	0.5	525
Missile equipped	**1 154 314**	15	6 251	6 894	**13 145**	0.5	300	**1 156 320**	15	6 245	6 906	**13 151**	0.5	300
Mortar	**618 038**	25	2 438	2 318	**4 755**	0.5	300	**619 042**	25	2 432	2 321	**4 753**	0.5	300
Recovery	**865 877**	24	3 062	3 367	**6 429**	0.5	375	**861 982**	24	3 049	3 352	**6 401**	0.5	375
Air defence	Special case							Special case						
Command post	**1 008 719**	25	2 698	3 615	**6 312**	0.3	150	**1 008 514**	25	2 695	3 614	**6 309**	0.3	150
Air liaison outpost forward air control artillery	Special case							Special case						
Radar	Special case							Special case						
Ambulance rescue[n]	**706 318**	25	3 049	2 649	**5 698**	0.5	375	**707 958**	25	3 032	2 655	**5 687**	0.5	375
Cargo	**564 314**	25	4 175	2 116	**6 291**	0.5	525	**563 552**	25	4 169	2 113	**6 282**	0.5	525
Armoured personnel carriers — wheeled[f]														
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class I)	**572 385**	25	3 199	2 385	**5 584**	1.0	450	**569 880**	25	3 194	2 375	**5 569**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — unarmed (class II)	**311 221**	24	1 701	1 340	**3 041**	1.0	450	**310 536**	24	1 699	1 337	**3 036**	1.0	450

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2011 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Infantry carrier — armed (class I)	**776 060**	25	4 394	3 234	**7 628**	1.0	450	**774 805**	25	4 361	3 228	**7 589**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — armed (class II)	**645 395**	25	3 675	2 689	**6 364**	1.0	450	**642 502**	25	3 652	2 677	**6 329**	1.0	450
Infantry carrier — armed (class III)	**368 583**	20	2 123	1 843	**3 966**	1.0	450	**366 851**	20	2 120	1 834	**3 954**	1.0	450
Missile equipped	**1 069 194**	15	4 261	6 831	**11 092**	1.0	225	**1 067 751**	15	4 251	6 822	**11 073**	1.0	225
Mortar	**588 433**	24	1 954	2 534	**4 487**	1.0	225	**587 639**	24	1 951	2 530	**4 481**	1.0	225
Recovery	**656 420**	24	3 703	2 826	**6 530**	1.0	450	**649 002**	24	3 697	2 794	**6 491**	1.0	450
Air defence	Special case							Special case						
Command post	**782 262**	24	1 281	2 912	**4 193**	0.3	75	**779 866**	24	1 281	2 903	**4 184**	0.3	75
Air liaison outpost/forward air control: artillery	Special case							Special case						
Radar	Special case							Special case						
Ambulance rescue[m]	**577 896**	24	2 672	2 488476	**5 160**	1.0	338	**567 572**	24	2 638	2 444	**5 082**	1.0	338
Carrier — oversnow[l]														
Infantry carrier	**173 426**	15	3 090	1 036	**4 125**	0.5	105	**173 179**	15	3 085	1 034	**4 119**	0.5	105
Infantry carrier — armoured	**279 031**	20	4 508	1 279	**5 787**	0.5	263	**278 644**	20	4 502	1 277	**5 779**	0.5	263
General purpose (snowcat)	**40 891**	15	1 464	237	**1 701**	0.3	146	**40 834**	15	1 462	237	**1 699**	0.3	146
Missile equipped	**732 015**	12	4 763	5 266	**10 029**	0.3	60	**731 027**	12	4 756	5 259	**10 015**	0.3	60
Command post	**241 234**	15	1 319	1 400	**2 719**	0.3	30	**240 908**	15	1 317	1 399	**2 716**	0.3	30
Reconnaissance vehicles[l]														
Reconnaissance vehicle — tracked	**288 035**	22	4 058	1 211	**5 269**	0.5	438	**287 455**	22	4 058	1 209	**5 267**	0.5	438
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled up to 25 mm	**282 420**	25	4 142	1 177	**5 319**	1.0	600	**280 205**	25	4 145	1 168	**5 313**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 25 mm	**395 616**	25	4 232	1 648	**5 881**	1.0	600	**394 006**	25	4 226	1 642	**5 868**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 50 mm	**710 210**	25	4 835	2 959	**7 795**	1.0	600	**710 360**	25	4 824	2 960	**7 784**	1.0	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 100 mm	Special case							Special case						
Self-propelled artillery														
Light howitzer	**974 977**	30	1 538	2 790	**4 327**	0.1	45	**973 625**	30	1 534	2 786	**4 320**	0.1	45
Medium howitzer	**1 068 714**	30	1 707	3 058	**4 764**	0.1	45	**1 071 656**	30	1 705	3 066	**4 771**	0.1	45
Heavy howitzer	Special case							Special case						
Support vehicles (commercial pattern)														
All-terrain vehicle	**6 876**	5	5	119	**124**	0.8	1	**6 865**	5	5	119	**124**	0.8	1
Ambulance — truck[m]	**61 070**	9	330	606	**936**	0.8	80	**58 551**	9	315	581	**896**	0.8	80
Ambulance — armoured rescue[m]	**160 513**	10	220	1 445	**1 665**	0.8	96	**157 648**	10	206	1 419	**1 625**	0.8	96
Ambulance (4 x 4)[m]	**77 194**	8	570	856	**1 425**	0.8	80	**74 188**	8	556	822	**1 378**	0.8	80

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2013 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Automobile, sedan station wagon	**10 929**	5	119	189	**308**	0.8	120	**10 910**	5	119	189	**308**	0.8	120
Automobile (4 x 4)	**15 791**	8	388	175	**563**	0.8	300	**15 656**	8	386	174	**560**	0.8	300
Buses (12 passengers and less)	**28 518**	6	503	415	**918**	0.8	300	**28 433**	6	500	414	**914**	0.8	300
Buses (13-24 passengers)	**39 703**	8	742	440	**1 182**	0.8	240	**39 169**	8	739	434	**1 173**	0.8	240
Buses (more than 24 passengers)	**136 337**	12	853	1 038	**1 890**	0.8	200	**134 387**	12	849	1 023	**1 872**	0.8	200
Snowmobile	**6 674**	6	5	97	**102**	0.8	1	**6 665**	6	5	97	**102**	0.8	1
Motorcycles	**3 479**	4	19	75	**94**	0.8	6	**3 449**	4	19	74	**93**	0.8	6
Truck, utility cargo (under 1.5 ton)	**20 876**	5	243	362	**605**	0.8	240	**20 821**	5	246	361	**607**	0.8	240
Truck, utility cargo (1.5-2.4 tons)	**27 272**	7	288	343	**631**	0.8	300	**27 138**	7	287	341	**628**	0.8	300
Truck, utility cargo (2.5-5 tons)	**45 450**	9	333	451	**784**	0.8	360	**45 203**	9	333	449	**782**	0.8	360
Truck, utility cargo (over 5 tons and up to 10 tons)	**82 653**	10	552	744	**1 296**	0.8	400	**82 544**	10	552	743	**1 295**	0.8	400
Truck, utility cargo (over 10 tons)	**128 597**	12	786	979	**1 765**	0.8	400	**128 465**	12	782	978	**1 760**	0.8	400
Truck, pallet loading	**60 527**	12	1 044	461	**1 505**	0.8	480	**60 443**	12	1 043	460	**1 503**	0.8	480
Truck, maintenance light	**49 359**	5	143	856	**999**	0.8	240	**49 287**	5	143	854	**997**	0.8	240
Truck, maintenance medium	**85 111**	8	251	943	**1 195**	0.8	150	**84 576**	8	251	937	**1 188**	0.8	150
Truck, maintenance heavy	**245 184**	12	266	1 866	**2 133**	0.8	140	**244 844**	12	266	1 864	**2 130**	0.8	140
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	**88 659**	12	653	675	**1 328**	0.8	504	**87 289**	12	653	664	**1 317**	0.8	504
Truck, water (over 5,000 and up to 10,000 litres)	**91 891**	12	651	699	**1 351**	0.8	504	**90 569**	12	650	689	**1 339**	0.8	504
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	**95 038**	12	674	723	**1 397**	0.8	504	**94 661**	12	674	720	**1 394**	0.8	504
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**144 239**	20	172	697	**870**	0.8	100	**144 216**	20	172	697	**869**	0.8	100
Truck, crane heavy lift (up to 25 tons)	**204 008**	20	264	986	**1 250**	0.8	100	**203 718**	20	264	985	**1 249**	0.8	100
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**143 532**	10	585	1 292	**1 877**	0.8	270	**143 297**	10	582	1 290	**1 872**	0.8	270
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	**58 071**	10	61	523	**584**	0.8	34	**58 110**	10	61	523	**584**	0.8	34
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	**63 017**	10	62	567	**629**	0.8	34	**62 932**	10	62	566	**628**	0.8	34
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	**101 837**	13	1 630	721	**2 351**	0.8	1 440	**101 063**	13	1 621	715	**2 336**	0.8	1 440
Truck, tanker (over 5,000 and up to 10,000 litres)	**102 067**	13	1 645	722	**2 368**	0.8	1 440	**101 141**	13	1 643	716	**2 359**	0.8	1 440
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	**168 393**	16	1 879	989	**2 868**	0.8	1 520	**167 161**	16	1 868	982	**2 850**	0.8	1 520
Truck, tractor	**100 816**	12	1 024	767	**1 791**	0.8	540	**100 645**	12	1 025	766	**1 791**	0.8	540
Truck, tractor heavy (over 50 tons cap)	**179 792**	15	691	1 119	**1 810**	0.8	1 950	**179 534**	15	690	1 117	**1 807**	0.8	1 950
Support vehicles (military pattern)														
Motorcycles	**9 012**	8	101	100	**201**	0.8	48	**8 947**	8	100	99	**199**	0.8	48
Ambulance[m]	**93 559**	10	362	842	**1 204**	0.8	140	**88 295**	10	348	795	**1 143**	0.8	140
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	**40 704**	10	943	366	**1 309**	0.8	300	**39 372**	10	935	354	**1 289**	0.8	300

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2011 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Truck, utility/cargo (jeep type) (under 1.5 ton)	**32 497**	10	852	292	**1 144**	0.8	300	**32 423**	10	845	292	**1 137**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5-2.4 tons)	**46 324**	10	910	417	**1 327**	0.8	300	**45 843**	10	904	413	**1 317**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	**80 885**	11	933	667	**1 600**	0.8	360	**79 676**	11	925	657	**1 582**	0.8	360
Truck, utility/cargo (over 5 tons and up to 10 tons)	**135 958**	14	1 099	900	**1 999**	0.8	480	**135 402**	14	1 098	896	**1 994**	0.8	480
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	**178 545**	17	1 225	994	**2 219**	0.8	344	**177 863**	17	1 223	990	**2 213**	0.8	344
Truck, maintenance light	**90 355**	11	526	745	**1 271**	0.8	360	**89 621**	11	524	739	**1 263**	0.8	360
Truck, maintenance medium	**116 417**	14	718	771	**1 488**	0.8	200	**116 402**	14	713	770	**1 483**	0.8	200
Truck, maintenance heavy	**277 534**	17	915	1 545	**2 460**	0.8	151	**276 741**	17	913	1 541	**2 454**	0.8	151
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	**174 456**	20	994	843	**1 838**	0.8	336	**172 023**	20	998	831	**1 829**	0.8	336
Truck, water (over 5,000 and up to 10,000 litres)	**178 438**	20	1 013	862	**1 875**	0.8	336	**176 915**	20	1 013	855	**1 868**	0.8	336
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	**177 253**	20	1 058	857	**1 914**	0.8	336	**177 304**	20	1 056	857	**1 913**	0.8	336
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**145 780**	18	211	772	**983**	0.8	70	**144 310**	18	211	764	**975**	0.8	70
Truck, crane (10 to 24 tons)	**219 965**	20	342	1 063	**1 405**	0.8	100	**219 682**	20	339	1 062	**1 401**	0.8	100
Truck, crane (over 24 tons)	Special case							Special case						
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**147 034**	18	1 535	779	**2 314**	0.8	420	**145 383**	18	1 519	770	**2 289**	0.8	420
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	**383 769**	18	1 822	2 033	**3 854**	0.8	300	**383 955**	18	1 818	2 034	**3 852**	0.8	300
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	**103 861**	15	150	646	**797**	0.8	70	**103 751**	15	150	646	**796**	0.8	70
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	**121 665**	15	148	757	**905**	0.8	70	**121 794**	15	147	758	**905**	0.8	70
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	**121 501**	18	981	644	**1 624**	0.8	320	**120 939**	18	982	641	**1 623**	0.8	320
Truck, tanker (over 5,000 and up to 10,000 litres)	**209 415**	18	741	1 109	**1 850**	0.8	320	**208 384**	18	741	1 104	**1 845**	0.8	320
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	**219 342**	18	769	1 162	**1 930**	0.8	320	**219 358**	18	764	1 162	**1 926**	0.8	320
Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow)	**139 766**	16	798	821	**1 619**	0.8	490	**139 102**	16	790	817	**1 607**	0.8	490
Truck, tractor (41 to 60 tons tow)	**160 054**	18	1 466	848	**2 313**	0.8	330	**160 266**	18	1 464	849	**2 313**	0.8	330
Truck, tractor (over 60 tons tow)	Special case							Special case						
Communications vehicles														
Truck, communications light	**49 770**	12	556	366	**922**	0.5	30	**49 767**	12	555	366	**921**	0.5	30
Truck, communications medium	Special case							Special case						
Truck, communications heavy	Special case							Special case						
Trailer, communications suite	Special case							Special case						
Mobile trunking system	Special case							Special case						
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/tactical air control post, wheeled	Special case							Special case						

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2013 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Police vehicles														
Police crowd control Vehicle	**155 015**	20	317	749	**1 066**	0.8	80	**154 104**	20	315	745	**1 060**	0.7	77
Police armoured protected vehicle	**296 096**	24	1 621	1 275	**2 896**	1.0	450	**295 919**	24	1 619	1 274	**2 893**	1.0	450
Truck water cannon, soft skin, from 2,500 litres and up to 5,000 litres[f]	**120 000**	20	1 148	510	**1 658**	0.1	336							
Truck water cannon, soft skin, over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres[f]	**170 000**	20	1 163	723	**1 886**	0.1	336							
Truck water cannon, soft skin, over 10,000 litres[f]	**190 000**	20	1 206	808	**2 014**	0.1	336							
Truck water cannon, armoured[f]	Special case													
Engineering vehicles														
APC engineer — tracked	**693 894**	25	2 475	2 891	**5 367**	1.0	300	**691 083**	25	2 472	2 880	**5 352**	1.0	300
Bulldozer, light (D4 and 5)	**53 309**	12	1 034	375	**1 409**	0.1	348	**52 913**	12	1 032	372	**1 404**	0.1	348
Bulldozer, medium (D6 and 7)	**152 633**	15	1 631	861	**2 492**	0.1	540	**151 404**	15	1 618	854	**2 472**	0.1	540
Bulldozer, heavy (D8A)	**298 705**	19	2 094	1 335	**3 429**	0.1	570	**297 865**	19	2 084	1 331	**3 415**	0.1	570
Crane, mobile light (up to 10 tons)	**129 649**	15	518	731	**1 249**	0.1	142	**129 065**	15	518	728	**1 246**	0.1	142
Crane, mobile medium (11-24 tons)	**249 273**	15	620	1 406	**2 026**	0.1	269	**248 038**	15	619	1 399	**2 018**	0.1	269
Crane, mobile heavy (25-30 tons)	**322 092**	17	905	1 606	**2 511**	0.1	350	**320 266**	17	904	1 597	**2 501**	0.1	350
Crane, mobile heavy (over 30 tons)	Special case							Special case						
Firefighting truck	**168 042**	20	158	714	**873**	0.1	22	**167 568**	20	158	712	**870**	0.1	22
Front end loader, light (up to 1 cubic metre)	**59 123**	12	1 138	416	**1 553**	0.1	257	**58 516**	12	1 133	411	**1 544**	0.1	257
Front end loader, medium (1-2 cubic metres)	**94 644**	12	1 482	665	**2 147**	0.1	257	**93 531**	12	1 478	657	**2 135**	0.1	257
Front end loader, heavy (2-4 cubic metres)	**178 333**	15	1 755	1 006	**2 761**	0.1	450	**177 463**	15	1 748	1 001	**2 749**	0.1	450
Front end loader, tracked	**169 779**	12	1 444	1 193	**2 637**	0.1	582	**168 784**	12	1 441	1 186	**2 627**	0.1	582
Front end loader, special (over 4 cubic metres)	Special case							Special case						
Grader, general purpose	**142 433**	19	1 681	637	**2 318**	0.1	504	**140 830**	19	1 675	629	**2 304**	0.1	504
Grader, special purpose	Special case							Special case						
Mine-clearance system — vehicle mounted	Special case							Special case						
Roller, self-propelled	**105 488**	17	788	526	**1 314**	0.1	211	**104 932**	17	786	523	**1 309**	0.1	211
Roller, towed	**37 667**	15	620	212	**833**	0.1	57	**37 443**	15	619	211	**830**	0.1	57
Road sweeper	**98 325**	15	627	554	**1 181**	0.1	72	**97 917**	15	626	552	**1 178**	0.1	72
Sawmill, mobile	Special case							Special case						
Snowblower, truck	**200 749**	12	605	1 411	**2 016**	0.1	75	**200 478**	12	604	1 409	**2 013**	0.1	75

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual: chapter 8, annex A							2011 COE Manual: chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations PDL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations PDL
Industrial tractor light	**45 360**	12	939	319	**1 257**	0.1	282	**45 104**	12	935	317	**1 252**	0.1	282
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (civilian pattern)	**61 222**	12	692	466	**1 158**	0.8	140	**60 794**	12	691	463	**1 154**	0.8	140
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (military pattern)	**154 521**	15	625	961	**1 587**	0.8	140	**154 710**	15	623	963	**1 586**	0.8	140
Truck, dump, large (over 10 cubic metres)	**242 831**	18	1 845	1 144	**2 990**	0.1	525	**240 731**	18	1 834	1 135	**2 969**	0.1	525
Truck, folding pontoon bridge	**168 823**	18	55	796	**851**	0.1	20	**168 595**	18	55	795	**850**	0.1	20
Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	**99 064**	18	52	467	**519**	0.1	20	**98 611**	18	52	465	**517**	0.1	20
M2 rig, pontoon bridge	Special case							Special case						
Truck, pile driver	**49 239**	15	71	278	**349**	0.1	24	**49 037**	15	71	277	**348**	0.1	24
Truck, drill rig	**64 554**	15	78	364	**442**	0.1	24	**64 428**	15	78	363	**441**	0.1	24
Drill rig, self-propelled	**222 113**	20	695	944	**1 639**	0.1	450	**220 424**	20	693	937	**1 630**	0.1	450
Truck, sewer cleaning	**131 993**	15	91	744	**835**	0.1	110	**131 542**	15	91	742	**833**	0.1	110
Excavator (up to 1 cubic metre)	**104 541**	15	1 180	589	**1 769**	0.1	309	**103 127**	15	1 179	582	**1 761**	0.1	309
Excavator (above 1 cubic metre)	**288 125**	17	1 566	1 436	**3 002**	0.1	492	**285 340**	17	1 562	1 423	**2 985**	0.1	492
Workshops, truck, heavy engineering equipment	**124 126**	19	400	555	**955**	0.1	52	**122 937**	19	399	549	**948**	0.1	52
Material handling equipment														
Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	**30 683**	10	416	258	**674**	0.1	90	**30 297**	10	416	255	**671**	0.1	90
Forklift, medium (up to 5 tons)	**58 117**	12	706	408	**1 114**	0.1	96	**57 441**	12	709	404	**1 113**	0.1	96
Forklift, heavy (over 5 tons)	**105 821**	12	936	744	**1 680**	0.1	108	**104 661**	12	928	736	**1 664**	0.1	108
Forklift, container	**361 205**	12	377	2 538	**2 915**	0.1	68	**359 794**	12	376	2 529	**2 905**	0.1	68
Container, lifter, self-propelled	**121 786**	12	452	856	**1 308**	0.1	3	**120 743**	12	450	849	**1 299**	0.1	3
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)	**87 353**	10	443	735	**1 178**	0.1	78	**86 757**	10	442	730	**1 172**	0.1	78
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 5 tons)	**128 168**	12	651	901	**1 552**	0.1	91	**127 253**	12	653	894	**1 547**	0.1	91
Forklift, rough terrain (over 5 tons)	**181 400**	12	767	1 275	**2 042**	0.1	360	**180 236**	12	765	1 267	**2 032**	0.1	360
Aircraft/airfield support equipment														
Truck, aircraft refuelling	**119 543**	15	454	674	**1 128**	0.1	50	**118 872**	15	453	670	**1 123**	0.1	50
Forklift, aircraft unloading	**67 099**	12	171	472	**643**	0.1	41	**67 003**	12	171	471	**642**	0.1	41
Firefighting, crash and rescue light	**232 153**	20	648	987	**1 634**	0.1	123	**231 602**	20	646	984	**1 630**	0.1	123
Aircraft loading vehicle	**146 685**	15	1 456	827	**2 283**	0.1	26	**146 482**	15	1 454	826	**2 280**	0.1	26
Semitrailer, aircraft refuelling	**60 499**	15	375	341	**716**	0.1	1	**60 349**	15	374	340	**714**	0.1	1
Trailer, aircraft loading	**9 544**	15	344	54	**398**	0.1	1	**9 531**	15	344	54	**398**	0.1	1
Runway sweeper	**283 519**	17	1 037	1 413	**2 451**	0.1	52	**283 115**	17	1 036	1 411	**2 447**	0.1	52
Truck, aircraft stairs	**58 590**	15	145	330	**476**	0.1	40	**58 509**	15	145	330	**475**	0.1	40
Tractor, aircraft towing	**104 551**	15	389	590	**978**	0.1	75	**104 015**	15	388	587	**975**	0.1	75
Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)	**90 584**	10	279	762	**1 041**	0.1	20	**89 442**	10	279	753	**1 032**	0.1	20
Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)	**258 083**	17	379	1 287	**1 665**	0.1	20	**256 108**	17	378	1 277	**1 655**	0.1	20

Category of equipment	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A							2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life in years	Maintenance rate	Monthly dry lease	Monthly wet lease	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Monthly non-United Nations POL
Truck, de-icing	**221 558**	15	620	1 249	**1 869**	0.1	37	**221 403**	15	619	1 248	**1 867**	0.1	37
Truck, food servicing	**106 088**	15	300	598	**899**	0.1	37	**105 937**	15	300	597	**897**	0.1	37
Snowplow	**108 220**	17	288	540	**828**	0.1	79	**107 501**	17	288	536	**824**	0.1	79
Snowblower	**221 851**	15	632	1 251	**1 883**	0.1	88	**221 543**	15	631	1 249	**1 880**	0.1	88
Trailers														
Light cargo single axle	**5 438**	10	50	49	**99**	0.8	6	**5 326**	10	50	48	**98**	0.8	6
Medium cargo single axle	**12 082**	12	62	92	**154**	0.8	6	**11 958**	12	62	91	**153**	0.8	6
Light cargo multiaxle	**16 964**	12	264	129	**393**	0.8	6	**16 850**	12	263	128	**391**	0.8	6
Medium cargo multiaxle	**21 216**	15	276	132	**408**	0.8	6	**21 170**	15	275	132	**407**	0.8	6
Heavy cargo multiaxle	**31 383**	18	335	166	**502**	0.8	8	**31 230**	18	335	165	**500**	0.8	8
Heavy cargo (20 tons)	**64 152**	18	343	340	**683**	0.8	8	**63 878**	18	343	338	**681**	0.8	8
Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	**15 209**	12	201	116	**316**	0.8	12	**15 105**	12	200	115	**315**	0.8	12
Water trailer (2,000-7,000 litres)	**19 688**	15	262	123	**385**	0.8	8	**19 453**	15	259	121	**380**	0.8	8
Water trailer (over 7,000 litres)	**22 107**	15	320	138	**458**	0.8	5	**22 051**	15	320	137	**457**	0.8	5
Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	**21 350**	12	490	162	**652**	0.8	12	**21 246**	12	490	162	**652**	0.8	12
Fuel trailer (2,000-7,000 litres)	**37 699**	15	447	235	**682**	0.8	8	**37 246**	15	444	232	**676**	0.8	8
Fuel trailer (over 7,000 litres)	**67 433**	15	436	420	**855**	0.8	5	**67 172**	15	435	418	**853**	0.8	5
Compressor trailer	**53 541**	12	232	408	**640**	0.8	8	**53 176**	12	231	405	**636**	0.8	8
Servicing trailer	**14 431**	12	232	110	**342**	0.8	12	**14 414**	12	231	110	**341**	0.8	12
Flatbed up to 20 tons	**26 448**	18	315	140	**456**	0.8	10	**26 417**	18	315	140	**455**	0.8	10
Flatbed over 20 tons	**35 558**	20	365	172	**536**	0.8	5	**35 369**	20	365	171	**536**	0.8	5
Lowbed up to 20 tons	**48 147**	18	545	255	**800**	0.8	10	**48 025**	18	544	254	**798**	0.8	10
Lowbed 20-40 tons	**63 721**	20	537	308	**845**	0.8	5	**63 665**	20	536	308	**844**	0.8	5
Heavy equipment/tank transporter	**299 348**	30	159	1 031	**1 190**	0.8	1	**298 633**	30	159	1 029	**1 188**	0.8	1
Semi-trailer refuelling	**53 103**	20	587	257	**843**	0.8	6	**52 918**	20	586	256	**842**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer water	**48 504**	20	341	234	**576**	0.8	6	**48 335**	20	341	234	**575**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer refrigerator (under 30 feet)	**51 265**	20	338	248	**586**	0.8	6	**51 077**	20	338	247	**585**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over)	**56 243**	20	336	272	**608**	0.8	6	**56 031**	20	336	271	**607**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer van	**32 192**	20	223	156	**379**	0.8	6	**32 099**	20	223	155	**378**	0.8	6
Mine-clearance system trailer mounted	Special case							Special case						
Bridging system	Special case							Special case						
Trackway surfacing outfit	**62 175**	18	36	329	**365**	0.8	1	**62 138**	18	36	329	**365**	0.8	1
Trailer, floodlight set with generators (4 lights, 9 m pole, 7 kw generator)	**23 400**	10	175	205	**380**	0.5	15	**23 311**	10	175	204	**379**	0.5	15
Pallet loading system	**5 211**	15	238	32	**270**	0.8	12	**5 182**	15	237	32	**269**	0.8	12
Welding Trailer	**49 177**	10	100	443	**100**	0.8	6	**49 061**	10	100	442	**542**	0.8	6

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Annex I.1)

Note: The increases approved by the General Assembly have been applied to the GFMV and the maintenance rates, from which the dry lease and wet lease rates are derived by the formula established by the Phase III Working Group. This allows for clarity and transparency of calculations in future reviews. The formulas for calculating the dry and wet lease rates are as follows: monthly dry lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV x no-fault incident factor/12) and monthly wet lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV x no-fault incident factor/12) + monthly maintenance rate (A/C.5/49/70, annex, notes to appendix II.B, p. 37).

[a] All rates are effective 1 July 2014.

[b] Demining and EOD equipment should perform in compliance with International Mine Action Standards.

[c] New category of major equipment recommended by the 2014 Working Group.

[d] Existing major equipment moved from the previous category "company equipment" to "other riot equipment" as recommended by the 2014 Working Group.

[e] Major equipment for which corresponding items exist in the category "platoon equipment" deleted from the "company equipment" list and "company equipment" deleted as recommended by the 2014 Working Group.

[f] New major equipment recommended by the 2014 Working Group has been included as approved.

[g] The maintenance rate for all medical modules is calculated at 0.5 per cent of the generic fair market value (GFMV).

[h] The GFMV for medical equipment was adjusted to set the same GFMV of identical equipment across the various levels of medical facilities and modules using the level II as the anchor value (A/C.5/65/16, paras. 138, 144, 148 and 150).

[i] The information is based solely on the national cost data and does not take into account the vital medical equipment identified by 2014 medical sub-working group that allows for an effective split of the level I into two forward medical teams (resuscitation trolley (fully equipped), intubation set, defibrillator, suction unit, nebulizer, set for chest tube insertion, pulse oximeter (portable), coniotomy set, infusion pump). Please see level I medical facility in annex 4.1 for the revised GFMV and dry and wet lease rates that incorporate the additional essential equipment.

[j] The GFMV for "laboratory only" is determined as a laboratory for a level II hospital (A/C.5/55/39, annex III.A).

[k] In chapter 3, annex A, paragraphs 29 and 32, it is stated that owing to the special nature of aircraft and naval vessels, type, quantity and performance criteria will be stipulated separately in letters of assist.

[l] The rates for the categories for armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and tanks are to be regarded as interim until the next GFMV review. To determine in which class an APC or tanks are to be placed, the GFMV of the class of APCs or tank closest to the actual value of the APC or tank from the troop/police contributor will be used (A/C.5/55/39, para. 40).

[m] The information is based on additional equipment required as per the definition of a fully equipped ambulance.

Annex 1.2

2014 COE Manual

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix

Amendments: painting/repainting rates

(United States dollars)

	Generic fair market value	*Painting*	*Repainting*
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, from 2,500 litres and up to 5,000 litres	120,000	1,195	1,443
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres	170,000	1,195	1,443
Truck, water cannon, soft skin, over 10,000 litres	190,000	1,195	1,443
Truck, water cannon, armoured	Special case	Special case	Special case

Annex 2

2014 COE Manual

Chapter 8, annex B
Revised reimbursement rates for self-sustainment

(United States dollars)

Self-sustainment category	*2011 COE Manual*	*2014 COE Manual*
Catering	27.95	**28.37**
Communications:		
HF	18.07	**17.87**
Telephone	15.35	**15.40**
VHF/UHF-FM	46.87	**47.15**
Office	23.00	**22.72**
Electrical	27.79	**27.35**
Minor engineering	17.37	**17.74**
Explosive ordnance disposal	8.26	**8.46**
Laundry	9.21	**9.40**
Cleaning	13.82	**14.02**
Tentage	25.73	**26.46**
Accommodation	40.54	**41.20**
Firefighting:		
Basic firefighting	0.22	**0.23**
Fire detection and alarm	0.16	**0.16**
Medical:		
Basic	2.16	**2.17**
Blood and blood products	2.28	**2.28**
Dental only	2.74	**2.76**
High-risk areas	9.11	**9.07**
Laboratory only	4.54	**4.56**
Level I	15.70	**16.01**
Level II and III combined	35.56	**35.77**
Level II (incl. dental and lab)	21.14	**21.40**
Level III (incl. dental and lab)	25.40	**25.53**
Gynaecology	N/A	**2.12**
Observation:		
General	1.43	**1.44**
Night observation	24.27	**24.25**
Positioning	5.62	**5.72**
Identification	1.19	**1.20**
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	26.63	**26.77**

Self-sustainment category	*2011 COE Manual*	*2014 COE Manual*
Field defence stores	33.92	**34.12**
Miscellaneous general stores:		
Bedding	17.46	**17.69**
Furniture	22.99	**23.06**
Welfare	6.73	**6.69**
Internet access	3.08	**3.14**
	536.29	**542.29**

Annex 3

2014 COE Working Group

Special cases of major equipment approved from 20 January 2011 to 20 January 2014

(United States dollars)

Category	*Item*	*Generic fair market value*	*Life expectancy*	*Dry rate*	*Maintenance rate*	*Wet rate*	*No-fault incident factor*
Miscellaneous equipment	Jammers against remotely activated explosives	116 856.00	7	1 400.88	1 321.00	2 721.88	0.1
Engineering equipment	Compactometer	33 683.00	15	201.17	186.55	387.72	0.5
Aircraft/airfield support equipment	Aircrew kit set	1 679.00	20	46.78	0.00	46.78	0.1
Logistics equipment	Fuel dispenser and accessories	22 528.00	10	197.12	444.44	641.56	0.5
Armaments	Multiple rocket launcher	15 000.00	12	105.42	120.00	225.42	0.1
Armaments	Anti-air weapons (37mm)	50 000.00	25	187.50	37.00	224.50	0.5
Armaments	Anti-air weapon (ZOU 23mm)	15 000.00	36	40.97	24.00	64.97	0.5
Armaments	Anti-armour missile (launcher only)	45 000.00	25	168.75	25.00	193.75	0.5
Armaments	20mm cannon	15 000.00	36	40.97	24.00	64.97	0.5
Naval vessels	High-speed patrol boat	387 568.09	15	2 314.64	7 751.36	10 066.00	0.5
Riot control equipment - platoon equipment	Ballistic shield (set of 3)-portable ulletproof shields	1 305.00	8	14.14	0.00	14.14	0.5

Annex 4.1

2014 COE Working Group

Medical reimbursement rates for major equipment[a]

(United States dollars)

	2014 COE Manual, chapter 8, annex A						
Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
Medical and dental[b,c]							
Level I hospital	88 808	5	444	1 488	1 932	0.1	
Level II hospital	911 107	5	4 556	15 261	19 817	0.1	
Level II hospital	1 544 087	5	7 720	25 863	33 584	0.1	
Laboratory only[d]	47 657	5	238	798	1 037	0.1	
Dental equipment set	160 599	5	803	2 690	3 493	0.1	
Aero-medical evacuation module	41 853	5	209	701	910	0.1	
Forward surgery module	161 374	5	807	2 703	3 510	0.1	
Gynaecology module	10 867	5	54	182	236	0.1	
Orthopaedic module	57 575	5	288	964	1 252	0.1	
CT scanner	Special case						

Note: The increases approved by the General Assembly have been applied to the GFMV and the maintenance rates, from which the dry lease and wet lease rates are derived by the formula established by the Phase III Working Group. This allows for clarity and transparency of calculations in future reviews. The formulas for calculating the dry and wet lease rates are as follows: monthly dry lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV x no-fault incident factor/12) and monthly wet lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV x no-fault incident factor/12) + monthly maintenance rate (A/C.5/49/70, annex, notes to appendix II.B, p. 37).

[a] All rates are effective 1 July 2014.

[b] The maintenance rate for all medical modules is calculated at 0.5 per cent of the GFMV.

[c] The GFMV for medical equipment was adjusted to set the same GFMV of identical equipment across the various levels of medical facilities and modules using the level II as the anchor value (A/C.5/65/16, paras. 138, 144, 148 and 150).

[d] The GFMV for "laboratory only" is determined as a laboratory for a level II hospital (A/C.5/55/39, annex III.A).

Annex 4.2

2014 COE Working Group

Medical reimbursement rates for self-sustainment

(United States dollars)

Factors: Environmental *Intensified operational* *Hostility forced abandonment*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors) 2011 COE Manual*	*Monthly rate (excluding factors) 2014 COE Manual*
Medical	2.16	2.17
Basic	15.70	16.01
Level I	21.14	21.40
Level II (including dental and lab)	25.40	25.53
Level III (including dental and lab)	35.56	35.77
Level II and III combined (including dental and lab)		
High-risk areas (epidemiological)	9.11	9.07
Blood and blood products	2.28	2.28
Laboratory only	4.54	4.56
Dental only	2.74	2.76
Gynaecology module	N/A	2.12 (per female personnel)

Annex 4.3

2014 COE Working Group

Medical self-sustainment reimbursement rate for gynaecology module

Treatment capability	*Treatment capacity*	*Staffing requirement*	*Equipment requirement*	*Infrastructure requirement*	*Reimbursement rate (per female person per month)*
Gynaecology basic examination	Up to 15 outpatient consultations per day	1 gynaecologist	Basic gynaecology Equipment	1 x outpatient consultation rooms	$2.12

Annex 5.1

2014 COE Working Group

Level I medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*[a]	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*[a]
A. Administration, logistics and communications	4 163	i. Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[b]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/printer[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 set	
		iv. Telephone[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		v. Facsimile[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		vi. VHF/UHF communications[b]	Suitable to mission	
		vii. Storage (boxes, cupboards, etc.)[b]	Adequate	
		viii. Standby generator (portable)[c]	1	4 163
B. Consultation, treatment and emergency	68 840	i. Desk and chairs[b]	1 set	
		ii. Examination couch[c]	1 set	1 306
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[c]	2 sets	
		Stethoscope[c]		218
		Ophthalmoscope[c]		1 088
		Otoscope[c]		1 088
		ECG machine[c]		10 881
		Reflex mallet[c]		218
		Thermometers[c]		109
		Sphygmomanometer[c]		218
		Gynaecological speculum[c]		653
		Proctoscope[c]		653
		Measuring tape[c]		22
		Torch[c]		44
		Examination lamp[c]		4 352
		Miscellaneous[c]		2 176
		iv. X-ray view box[c]	1	1 088
		v. Minor treatment/dressing sets[b]	Adequate quantity consumables	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[c]	2 sets	4 352
		vii. Intubation set[c]	2 sets	3 264
		viii. Coniotomy set[c]	2 sets	1 088
		ix. Defibrillator[c]	2	17 409
		x. Oxygen cylinder[c]	2	435
		xi. Suction unit[c]	2	2 176
		xii. Nebulizer[c]	2	435
		xiii. Perfusion stands[c]	2	435
		xiv. General purpose sets[c]	3	578

Facility	Generic fair market value[a]	Item	Quantity	Generic fair market value[a]
		xv. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venous "cut-downs"[c]	2 sets	1 306
		xvi. Infusion pump[c]	2	9 793
		xvii. Pulse oximeter[c]	1	3 264
		xviii. Pulse oximeter (portable)[c]	1	193
C. Pharmacy	870	Refrigerator for drugs[c]	1	870
		i. Analgesics[b]	Adequate and essential in variety to support battalion for 50 days	
		ii. Antipyretics[b]		
		iii. Antibiotics[b]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[b]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[b]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[b]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[b]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[b]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs and equipment (including narcotics)[b]		
D. Sterilization	4 163	Field autoclave sterilizer[c]	1	4 163
E. Inpatient care	4 527	i. Collapsible beds[c]	5	1 301
		ii. Crutches[c]	2 pairs	218
		iii. Trolley for drugs[c]	1	2 176
		iv. Utensils for feeding patients[c]	5 sets	833
F. Transportation. Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to MOU		i. Fully equipped ambulances[c]	1 set per ambulance	
		Doctor's bag[c]		
		Oxygen delivery system[c]		
		Automated external defibrillator[c]		
		Pulse oximeter (portable)[c]		
		Suction pump[c]		
		Resuscitation drugs[c]		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[c]		
		Emergency lighting[c]		
		ii. Communication equipment (VHF/UHF)[c]	Adequate	
		iii. Vehicle maintenance equipment[c]	1 set	
		iv. First-aid kit[b]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[b]	Adequate	
G. Miscellaneous	6 244	i. Doctor's bags[c]	2 sets	3 122
		ii. Paramedic/nurse's bags[c]	3 sets	3 122
	88 808			**88 808**

[a] As agreed by the Phase V Working Group (see A/C.5/54/49), the laboratory has been deleted from level I medical facilities.
[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[c] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 5.2

2014 COE Working Group

Level II medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
I.A. Outpatient services		i. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/printer[a]	1 set	
		iv. Telephone[a]	2 lines	
		v. Facsimile[a]	1 to 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (2)	24 329	i. Desk and chairs[a]	1 set per room	
per room: $12,165		ii. Examination couch[b]	1 per room	2 611
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	1 set per room	
		Stethoscope[b]		218
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 088
		Otoscope[b]		1 088
		ECG machine[b]		10 881
		Reflex mallet[b]		218
		Thermometers[b]		109
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		218
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		653
		Proctoscope[b]		653
		Measuring tape[b]		22
		Torch[b]		44
		Examination lamp[b]		4 352
		Miscellaneous[b]		2 176
		iv. Documentation and stationery[a]		
C. Pharmacy	4 135	i. Analgesics[a]	Adequate quantity and essential variety to support 40 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
		ii. Antipyretics[a]		
		iii. Antibiotics[a]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[a]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[a]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[a]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[a]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[a]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs (including narcotics)[a]		
		x. Refrigerator for drugs[b]	1	870
		xi. Refrigerator for blood/blood products[b]	1	3 264

Facility	Generic fair market value	Item	Quantity	Generic fair market value
D. Radiography room	183 489	i. X-ray machine[b]	1 set	70 725
		ii. Automatic film processor (or dark room)[b]	1 set	21 761
		iii. X-ray table[b]	1 table	4 352
		iv. X-ray view box[b]	1	1 088
		v. Protective equipment for staff and patients[b]	2 sets	5 005
		vi. Other films, cassettes and stands for standard views[b]	Adequate quantities	5 440
		Skull X-rays		
		Chest X-rays		
		Abdominal X-rays		
		Limb X-rays		
		Long limb views		
		vi. Ultrasound machine[b]	1	30 047
		vii. Mobile X-ray machine[b]	1	45 070
E. Laboratory	47 657	i. Basic blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, blood count, blood biochemistry, etc.)[b]	1 set	27 202
		ii. Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[a]	5 sets each	
		iii. Microscope[b]	2 sets	6 528
		iv. Centrifuge[b]	1 set	3 264
		v. Urinalysis kit[a]		
		vi. Incubator[b]	1	5 440
		vii. Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[a]		
		viii. Glucometer[b]	1	1 088
		ix. Refrigerator[b]	1	870
		x. Freezer[b]	1	3 264
II. Dental services consultation, treatment and X-ray Without X-ray: $112.071	160 599	i. Dental chair, electrical[b]	1 set	70 725
		ii. Equipment for treatment[b]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 264
		Extraction[b]		
		Filling[b]		
		Other basic treatment[b]		
		iii. Drilling unit[b]	1 set	21 761
		iv. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		v. X-ray equipment[b]	1 set	27 202
		vi. Automatic developer[b]	1 set	16 321
		vii. Protective equipment[b]	2 sets	5 005
		viii. Dental sterilizer[b]	1 set	16 321
III.A. Surgery/ anaesthesia emergency resuscitation/ anaesthesia/ recovery	96 468	i. Desk and chairs[a]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	2 sets	2 611
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment	2 sets	
		Stethoscope[b]		218
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 088

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
		Otoscope[b]		1 088
		ECG machine[b]		10 881
		Reflex mallet[b]		218
		Thermometers[b]		109
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		218
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		653
		Proctoscope[b]		653
		Measuring tape[b]		22
		Torch[b]		44
		Examination lamp[b]		4 352
		Miscellaneous[b]		2 176
		iv. X-ray viewer[b]		1 088
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[c]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[b]	2 sets	4 352
		vii. Intubation sets[b]	2 sets	3 264
		viii. Coniotomy set[b]	2 sets	1 088
		ix. ECG machine[b]	1 set	5 440
		x. Defibrillator[b]	1 set	8 705
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[b]	1 set	7 072
		xii. Pulse oximeter[b]	1 set	3 264
		xiii. Suction unit[b]	1 set	1 088
		xiv. Nebulizer[b]	1 set	218
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattress[b]	2 sets	7 616
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[b]	3 sets	5 223
		xvii. Perfusion stands[b]	3 sets	653
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venesection[b]	2 sets each	1 306
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[b]	To support 3-4 operations/day	21 761
		xx. Drugs and consumables required for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery[d]		
B. Operating theatres	148 957	i. Operating tables[b]	1	15 233
		ii. Operating theatre lamps[b]	2	13 057
		iii. Anaesthesia machine[b]	1	54 403
		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[d]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[b]	1	8 705
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[b]	1	4 352
		vii. Laparotomy sets[b]	Quantity to support 3-4 operations per day	11 969
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[b]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[b]		

Facility	Generic fair market value	Item	Quantity	Generic fair market value
		x. Wound exploration sets[b]		
		xi. Amputation sets[c]		
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[b]		
		xiii. Appendectomy and general purpose sets[b]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[c]	Adequate	4 352
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs[c]	1 set	2 176
		Defibrillator[c]		8 705
		Ventilator[c]		7 072
		Intubation sets[c]		1 632
		Infusion pump[c]		4 896
		Suction pump[c]		1 088
		Pulse oximeter[c]		3 264
		Oxygen cylinders[b]	2	435
		xvi. Patient transport/transfer trolley[b]	2	7 616
		xvii. Surgical consumables[d]	To support 3-4 operations/day	
C. Sterilization room	58 538	i. Autoclave sterilizer[b]	1 set	43 523
		ii. Boiler[b]	1	4 352
		iii. Disinfection equipment[b]	1 set	7 616
		iv. Fire extinguisher[d]	1	
		v. Furniture and supplies[d]	Adequate	
		vi. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[b]	1 or 2	3 047
IV. Wards	48 746	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[b]	20 beds	21 761
A. General multidiscipline wards		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[b]	2 sets/ward	10 445
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[b]	1 per ward	2 611
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[d]	Adequate quantity based on number of beds (20)	
		v. Furniture, office supplies, etc.[d]		
		vi. Crutches[b]	4 sets	435
		vii. Wheelchairs[b]	2 sets	2 611
		viii. Cloth patients[b]	1 set	10 881
B. Intensive care ward	40 150	i. Intensive care hospital beds[b]	2 beds	3 264
		ii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[b]	1 set	
		Trolley with drugs[b]		2 176
		Defibrillator[b]		8 705
		Ventilator[b]		7 072
		Intubation sets[b]		1 632
		Infusion pump[b]		4 896
		Suction pump[b]		1 088
		Multiline vital signs monitor[b]		10 881

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		435
V. Support services	26 114	i. Cooking equipment[c]	To cater for 20 inpatients	21 761
A. Catering		Stoves, ovens, boilers		
		Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.		
		ii. Serving equipment[b]		1 088
		iii. Cooking equipment[c]	To cater for hospital staff	
		Stoves, ovens, boilers		
		Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.		
		iv. Serving equipment[c]		
		v. First-aid kit[c]	1 set	
		vi. Dishwashers[b]	1	2 176
		vii. Cleaning equipment[b]	1 set	1 088
		viii. Fire extinguisher[c]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	4 896	i. Washing machines[b]	2 machines	3 264
		ii. Clothes dryer[b]	1 machine	1 632
		iii. Detergents and supplies[c]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	18 062	i. Storage shelves[b]	Adequate quantity	10 881
		ii. Storage cupboards/cabinets[b]		5 440
		iii. Refrigerator[b]		1 741
D. Maintenance	5 440	i. Equipment and tools for maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[b]	1 set	5 440
		ii. First-aid kit[c]	1 set	
E. Communications room		i. Telephone[c]	2 sets	
		ii. Internal telephone system[c]	1 set	
		iii. Facsimile machine[c]	1 set	
		iv. Computer with e-mail[c]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[c]	Adequate quantity	
		vi. VHF/UHF radio for communication with forward medical teams[c]	1 set	
F. Transportation		i. Fully equipped ambulances[b]	1 set	
Two fully equipped ambulances. Will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		Doctor's bag[b]		
		Oxygen delivery system[b]		
		Automated external defibrillator[b]		
		Pulse oximeter (portable)[b]		
		Suction pump[b]		
		Resuscitation drugs[b]		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[b]		
		Emergency lighting[b]		
		ii. Communication equipment (VHF/UHF)[b]	Adequate	

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
		iii.	Vehicle maintenance equipment[a]	1 set	
		iv.	First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		v.	Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
G. Generator room Two sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i.	Standby generators (>20 KVA)[b]	2 sets	
		ii.	Maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iii.	First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv.	Fire extinguisher[a]	1	
H. Fuel storage		i.	Fuel for generators[a]	1 week's supply	
		ii.	Fire extinguishers[a]	2 sets	
I. Staff room		i.	Lounge furniture[a]	1 set	
		ii.	Other furniture[a]	Adequate	
		iii.	Coffee maker/other beverage appliances[a]	1 set	
J. Water, sanitation and waste disposal. Will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to MOU		i.	Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for 20 inpatients and 50 outpatients	
		ii.	Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for staff	
		iii.	Shower facilities and system[b]	For inpatients	
		iv.	Water supply for hospital facilities, reverse osmosis[b]	Adequate	
		v.	Refuse disposal facilities and system[b]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	43 527	i.	Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 881
		ii.	Biological waste disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 881
		iii.	Hand washing facilities and systems for hospital staff[b]	As per hygiene requirement	21 766
	911 107				**911 107**

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[b] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 5.3

2014 COE Working Group

Level III medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
I.A. Outpatient services		i. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/printer[a]		
		iv. Telephone[a]	2 lines	
		v. Facsimile[a]	1 to 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (4)	48 658	i. Desk and chairs[a]	1 set per room	
per room: $12.165		ii. Examination couch[b]	1 per room	5 223
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	1 set per room	
		Stethoscope[b]		435
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		2 176
		Otoscope[b]		2 176
		ECG machine[b]		21 761
		Reflex mallet[b]		435
		Thermometers[b]		218
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		435
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		1 306
		Proctoscope[b]		1 306
		Measuring tape[b]		44
		Torch[b]		87
		Examination lamp[b]		8 705
		Miscellaneous[b]		4 352
		iv. Documentation/stationery[a]	Adequate	
C. Pharmacy	8 269	i. Analgesics[a]	Adequate quantity and variety to support 50-60 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
		ii. Antipyretics[a]		
		iii. Antibiotics[a]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[a]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[a]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[a]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[a]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[a]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs, including narcotics[a]		
		x. Refrigerator for drugs[b]	2	1 74
		xi. Refrigerator for blood/blood products[b]	2	6 528

Facility	Generic fair market value	Item	Quantity	Generic fair market value
D. Radiography room 1 X-ray machine: $140,323 2 X-ray machines: $217,140	217 140	i. X-ray machine[c]	2 sets	141 449
		ii. Automatic film processor (or dark room)[c]	1 set	21 761
		iii. X-ray table[c]	1 table	4 352
		iv. X-ray view boxes[c]	2	2 176
		v. Protective equipment for staff and patients[c]	4 sets	10 010
		vi. Other films, cassettes and stands for standard views[b]	Adequate quantities	7 344
		Skull X-ray		
		Chest X-ray		
		Abdominal X-ray		
		Limb X-rays		
		Long limb views		
		vii. Ultrasound machine[c]	1 set	30 047
E. Laboratory 1 set of analysers: $65,804	93 006	i. Blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, LPC, biochemistry, etc.)[c]	2 sets	54 403
		ii. Kits for HIV and other blood tests[a]	5 sets each	
		iii. Microscope[c]	3 sets	9 793
		iv. Centrifuge[c]	2 sets	6 528
		v. Urinalysis kit[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Incubator[c]	1	5 440
		vii. Lab supplies[a]	Adequate	
		viii. Glucometer[c]	2	2 176
		ix. Blood gas analyser[c]	1 set	10 530
		x. Bacterial culture material[a]	Adequate	
		xi. Refrigerator[c]	1	870
		xii. Freezer[c]	1	3 264
II. Dental services 1 dental chair: $160,599 2 dental chairs: $261,354	261 354	i. Dental chair, electrical[c]	2 sets	141 449
		ii. Equipment for treatment	Adequate for 10 patients/day	6 528
		Extraction[b]		
		Filling[b]		
		Other basic treatment[b]		
		iii. Drilling unit[c]	2 sets	43 523
		iv. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		v. X-ray equipment[c]	1 set	27 202
		vi. Automatic developer[c]	1 set	16 321
		vii. Protective equipment[c]	4 sets	10 010
		viii. Dental sterilizer[c]	1 set	16 321
III.A. Surgery/ anaesthesia, emergency room and recovery Without duplication: $77,873	155 746	i. Desk and chairs[a]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii. Examination couch[c]	3 sets	3 917
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	3 sets	
		Stethoscope[b]		326
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 632

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
		Otoscope[b]		1 632
		ECG machine[b]		16 321
		Reflex mallet[b]		326
		Thermometers[b]		163
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		326
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		979
		Proctoscope[b]		979
		Measuring tape[b]		33
		Torch[b]		65
		Examination lamp[b]		6 528
		Miscellaneous[b]		3 264
		iv. X-ray viewers	3	3 264
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[b]	2 sets	4 352
		vii. Intubation sets	4 sets	6 528
		viii. Coniotomy set[b]	4 sets	2 176
		ix. ECG machine[b]	2 sets	10 881
		x. Defibrillator[b]	2 sets	17 409
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[b]	2 sets	14 145
		xii. Pulse oximeter[b]	2 sets	6 528
		xiii. Suction unit[b]	2 sets	2 176
		xiv. Nebulizer[b]	2 sets	435
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattress[b]	4 sets	15 233
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[b]	6 sets	10 445
		xvii. Perfusion stands[b]	4-6 sets	1 306
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venesection[b]	4 sets each	2 611
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[b]	To support up to 10 operations/day	21 761
		xx. Drugs and consumables for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery		
B. Operating theatres (2)	303 898	i. Operating tables[b]	1 per operating theatre	30 466
1 operating theatre: $151,949		ii. Operating theatre lamps[b]	2 per operating theatre	26 114
		iii. Anaesthesia machine[b]	1 per operating theatre	108 807
		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[a]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[b]	1 per operating theatre	17 409
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[b]	1 per operating theatre	8 705

Facility	Generic fair market value	Item	Quantity	Generic fair market value
		vii. Laparotomy sets[a]	Sufficient quantity to support up to 10 operations per day	29 922
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[a]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[a]		
		x. Wound exploration sets[a]		
		xi. Sets for amputations[a]		
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[a]		
		xiii. Appendectomy and general purpose sets[a]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[a]	Adequate	8 705
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment	1 set per operating theatre	
		Trolley with drugs[a]		4 352
		Defibrillator[a]		17 409
		Ventilator[a]		14 145
		Intubation sets[a]		3 264
		Infusion pump[a]		9 793
		Suction pump[a]		2 176
		Pulse oximeter[a]		6 528
		Oxygen cylinders[a]	2 per operating theatre	870
		xvi. Patient transport and transfer trolley[a]	2 per operating theatre	15 233
		xvii. Surgical consumables[a]	To support up to 10 operations/ day	
C. Sterilization room 1 set: $58,538	114 030	i. Autoclave sterilizer[a]	2 sets	87 046
		ii. Boiler[a]	2 sets	8 705
		iii. Disinfection equipment[a]	2 sets	15 233
		iv. Furniture and supplies[a]	Adequate	
		v. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[b]	1 or 2	3 047
IV.A. Wards	108 372	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[b]	50 beds (25 per ward)	54 403
		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[b]	4 seats per ward	20 891
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[b]	1 per ward	5 223
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[a]	Adequate for number of beds	
		v. Furniture, office supplies, etc.[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Crutches[b]	8 sets	870
		vii. Wheel chairs[b]	4 sets	5 223
		viii. Cloth patients[b]	2 sets	21 761
B. Intensive care wards per 2 beds: $36,900	80 300	i. Intensive care hospital beds[b]	4 beds	6 528
		ii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[b]	2 sets	
		Trolley with drugs[b]		4 352
		Defibrillator[b]		17 409
		Ventilator[b]		14 145

Facility	Generic fair market value	Item	Quantity	Generic fair market value
		Intubation sets[b]		3 264
		Infusion pump[b]		9 793
		Suction pump[b]		2 176
		Multiline vital signs monitor[b]		21 761
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		870
V.A. Support services	63 652	i. Cooking equipment[b]	To cater for 50 inpatients	54 403
		Stoves, ovens, boilers		
		Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.		
		ii. Serving equipment[b]		2 720
		iii. Cooking equipment[a]	To cater for hospital staff	
		Stoves, ovens, boilers		
		Cooking pots, pans, utensils, etc.		
		iv. Serving equipment[a]		
		v. First-aid kit[a]	1	
		vi. Dishwashers[b]	2	4 352
		vii. Cleaning equipment	2 sets	2 176
		viii. Fire extinguisher[a]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	8 161	i. Washing machines[b]	3 machines	4 896
		ii. Clothes dryer[b]	2 machines	3 264
		iii. Detergents and supplies[a]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	27 093	i. Storage shelves[b]	Adequate	16 321
		ii. Storage cupboards/cabinets[b]	Adequate	8 161
		iii. Refrigerator[b]	2 or 3	2 611
D. Maintenance	10 881	i. Equipment and tools for routine maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[b]	2 sets	10 881
		ii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
E. Communications room		i. Telephone[a]	2 sets	
		ii. Internal telephone system[a]	1 set	
		iii. Facsimile machine[a]	1 set	
		iv. Computer with e-mail[a]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
		vi. VHF/UHF with link to commanding officer and forward medical teams[a]	1 set	

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
F. Transportation		i.	Fully equipped ambulances[b]	1 set	
Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU			Doctor's bag[b]		
			Oxygen delivery system[b]		
			Automated external defibrillator[b]		
			Pulse oximeter (portable)[b]		
			Suction pump[b]		
			Resuscitation drugs[b]		
			Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks, sheets, etc.)[b]		
			Emergency lighting[b]		
		ii.	Communication equipment (VHF/UHF)[b]	Adequate	
		iii.	Vehicle maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iv.	First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		v.	Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
G. Generator room		i.	Standby generator (>20 kVA)[b]	3 sets	
Three sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		ii.	Maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iii.	First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv.	Fire extinguisher[a]	1	
H. Fuel storage		i.	Fuel for generators[a]	1 week's supply	
		ii.	Fire extinguishers[a]	2 sets	
I. Staff room		i.	Lounge furniture[a]	1 set	
		ii.	Other furniture[a]	Adequate	
		iii.	Coffee maker/other beverage appliances[a]	1 set	
J. Water, sanitation and waste disposal will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i.	Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	For 50 inpatients + 50 outpatients	
		ii.	Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for staff	
		iii.	Shower facilities and system[b]	For inpatients	
		iv.	Refuse disposal facilities and system[b]	Adequate	
		v.	Water supply for hospital facilities, reverse osmosis[b]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	43 527	i.	Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[b]	Per hygiene requirement	10 881
		ii.	Biological waste disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 881
		iii.	Hand-washing facilities and systems for staff[b]	Adequate	21 766
Total	**1 544 087**				**1 544 087**

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[b] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 5.4

2014 COE Working Group

Laboratory-only facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Laboratory	i. Basic blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, blood count, blood	1 set	27 202
	ii. Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[a]	5 sets each	
	iii. Microscope[b]	2 sets	6 528
	iv. Centrifuge[b]	1 set	3 264
	v. Urinalysis kit[a]		
	vi. Incubator[b]	1	5 440
	vii. Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[a]		
	viii. Glucometer[b]	1	1 088
	ix. Refrigerator[b]	1	870
	x. Freezer[b]	1	3 264
			47 657

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[b] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 5.5

2014 COE Working Group

Dental-only facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Dental services consultation, treatment and X-ray Without X-ray: $112,071	i. Dental chair, electrical[a]	1 set	70 725
	ii. Equipment for treatment[b] Extraction[b] Filling[b] Other basic treatment[b]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 264
	iii. Drilling unit[b]	1 set	21 761
	iv. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
	v. X-ray equipment[b]	1 set	27 202
	vi. Automatic developer[b]	1 set	16 321
	vii. Protective equipment[b]	2 sets	5 005
	viii. Dental sterilizer[b]	1 set	16 321
			160 599

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[b] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 5.6

2014 COE Working Group

Aero-medical evacuation module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Aero-medical evacuation module	41 853	Ventilator	1	7 072
		Defibrillator	1	8 705
		Intubation equipment set	1 set	2 081
		Nasogastric tubes set	1 set	156
		Suction equipment	1	1 088
		Spinal boards	1	312
		Scoop stretchers	1	416
		Head blocks	1	156
		Neck braces	1	44
		Splint for limbs and body	1	833
		Spider harness (straps for securing patient)	1	312
		Intercostal drain kit set	1 set	416
		Ambu-bags (resuscitation bags and masks) set	1 set	312
		Oxygen cylinder	2	435
		Infusion pump, portable	1	4 896
		Multiline vital signs monitor	1	10 881
		Emergency bag, doctor/nurse/paramedic	3	1 967
		Vacuum mattress with harness	1	1 769
	41 853			**41 853**

Notes:

1. Intubation equipment set should include laryngoscope with blades, emergency tracheotomy kits and endotracheal tubes.
2. All the items are reimbursed under major equipment.
3. The equipment is for one team.
4. Staffing: the aero-medical evacuation team should consist of two sub-teams, each consisting of at least one physician and two nurses/paramedics specialized or trained in aero-medical evacuation.

Annex 5.7

2014 COE Working Group

Forward surgery module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Forward surgery module	Operating table	1	15 233
	Operating theatre lamps (portable)	2	13 057
	Autoclave sterilizer (one step 10-15l) with basket	1	4 163
	Anaesthesia machine	1	54 403
	Oxygen and anaesthesia gases	Essential	
	Diathermy machine	1	8 705
	Suction unit for body fluids	Adequate	4 352
	Disinfection equipment	1	7 616
	Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs	1	2 176
	Defibrillator	1	8 705
	Ventilator	1	7 072
	Intubation sets	1	1 632
	Infusion pump	1	4 896
	Pulse oximeter	1	3 264
	Oxygen cylinders	2	435
	Patient transport/transfer trolley	1	3 808
	Surgical consumables	To support 2 operations/day	
	Appendectomy and general purpose sets	1	5 724
	Thoracotomy set	1	6 765
	Wound exploration set	1	5 724
	Alligator nasal forceps, serrated jaws 5 1/2"	1	3 642
	Cylinder for presentation of sterile forceps D=4 cm	1	
	Eye, lancet for foreign bodies	1	
	Eye, magnet	1	
	Laryngeal mirrors, small	1	
	Laryngeal mirrors, large	1	
	Laryngeal mirrors, medium	1	
	Nasal specula 5 3/4" large	1	
	Nasal specula 5 3/4" medium	1	
	Nasal specula 5 3/4" small	1	

Facility	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
	Needle holder 5", Mayo-Hegar	1	
	Nipper, 5 1/2", spring	1	
	Retractor, Alm. 1/8" prongs	1	
	Ring cutter	1	
	Scissors, bandage 7 1/4"	1	
			161 374

Staffing: The forward surgery team should consist of one general surgeon, one anaesthetist and three nurses.

Annex 5.8

2014 COE Working Group

Gynaecology module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Gynaecology module	10 867	i.	Gynaecological chair[a]	1	2 854
		ii.	Gynaecological equipment set[a]	1 set	4 006
		iii.	Colposcope[a]	1	4 006
	10 867				**10 867**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 5.9

2014 COE Working Group

Orthopaedic module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*Generic fair market value*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*Generic fair market value*
Orthopaedic module	57 575	i. Basic orthopaedic instrument set[a]	1 set	3 717
		ii. Mobile C-arm fluoroscope[a]	1	40 062
		iii. Orthopaedic traction kit	2	4 281
		iv. Short-wave therapy unit[a]	1 set	9 515
	57 575			57 575

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 6

2014 COE Working Group

Fee-for-service schedule

(United States dollars)

Code	*Type of services*	*Fee*
A	General practitioner	30
B	Specialist on referral	40
C	Nurse (for medical procedures)	20
D	Vaccination/medication/drugs	Actual cost
E	X-ray (referral, image only)	25
F	X-ray with contrast (referral, image only)	65
G	Lab (referral, tests only)	25
H	Dental consultation, emergency only (includes dental X-rays)	65
I	Hospital bed per 24-hour period	80
J	United Nations personnel entry examination (Inclusive tests and X-ray for predeployment and post-deployment)	125

Notes:

1. The fees include consumables utilized during the consultation.
2. Labs or X-ray services rendered are to be billed separately from the consultation fee (with the exception of dental X-rays and United Nations personnel entry examinations, where they are included in the fee).
3. There is to be no patient co-payment charged. The troop/police contributor medical facility bills the mission for the full amount and is reimbursed accordingly.
4. Actual vaccination/medication/drug cost is the cost that the medical facility paid to obtain the stock.

(*Note*: the table entitled "Fee-for-service reimbursement for medical support services" on the third page of chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 11, of the COE Manual must be updated to reflect the updates above.)